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City Workers Threaten Providence Walkout; Ship Strikers Ballot

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 3, 1939

Providence Workers Seek Merit System

The 2,300 members of a new Municipal Employees Union, organized in Providence, R. I., as an A. F of L. affiliate, have decided to assemble tomorrow for a vote on whether to strike Monday. They seek to exert pressure to bring about introduction of a merit system.

Since May 1, 800 workers have been discharged or placed on leave of absence by Mayor John F. Collins—who used authority given him under a new budgetary-control law passed at the last session of the General Assembly. Municipal services from garbage collection to highway construction would be suspended by the proposed strike.

Ship Strikers Vote on Settlement

Nearly 5,000 shore and dock workers, idle because of the strike of 1,080 unlicensed ship-board workers on 14 Eastern Steamship Lines vessels, waited news today to hear results of votes being taken in each port where the ships are tied up. The strike is being conducted by members of the Seafarers International Union, an A. F. of L, affiliate.

In Boston, the vote was 93 to 89 in favor of returning to work on the proposed basis of no pay increases but with minor adjustments of working conditions. But to end the strike a majority of all the strikers was required—regardless of the decision of any single port group.

Belgium Invites British Rulers for Visit

LONDON (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth have been invited by Leopold, King of the Belgians to pay a state visit to Brussels in October. King Leopold visited London last fall.

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan (CP)—A hundred thousand subjects from farm, city, and forest massed here today to greet King George and Queen Elizabeth for a two-hour stay. Many came in trucks and automobiles from communities more than 250 miles away. Indians from northern reservations were here, along with an estimated 30,000 school children.

An official welcome at the station and an 11-mile procession through decorated streets were on the program. The King and Queen participated in a 12-mile procession and a dinner yesterday in Edmonton. [Details of visit to Jasper Park: Page 4.]

Texas Governor Signs Aged-Pension Bill

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel, who campaigned on a platform of more and bigger old-age pensions, has signed a bill expected to add more than 50,000 persons to Texas' pension rolls.

The measure provided a person past 65 could qualify for assistance regardless of whether his children were able to support him. He likewise would be eligible even though he owned a house and had a $1,000 life-insurance policy, cash up to $360, and personal property up to $1,000 if single or $1,500 if married.

Rail Brotherhood Studies Pension Plan

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Delegates to the second quadrennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had before them today a proposal that all officers be retired on pension at 65.

Some trainmen said they regarded the suggestion as a possible solution to factional strife between A. F. Whitney, Brotherhood President, and G. W. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Jews, Barred by Mexico, Head for U. S.

VERACRUZ, Mexico (AP)—Representatives of 104 Jewish immigrants who arrived June 1 aboard the steamer Flandre after being denied permission to land in Havana, announced today they would proceed to the United States.

[A German ship, the St. Louis, is headed back toward Germany from Cuba with 919 Jewish refugees.]

The Mexican Immigration Department has denied them permits to land here.

Representatives asserted a Jewish committee in New York had obtained temporary admittance into the United States until they find a place to settle in Latin-American countries.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, almost 200 German Jewish refugees aboard three liners were ordered to return to Germany after being refused entry by Paraguay and Argentina. They appealed fruitlessly to President Ortiz for permission to land in Argentina.

Belgium to Care for 3,000 Refugees

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Government decided today to provide for about 3,000 Jewish refugees now living in concentration camps in Belgium. About 7,000 others are in the care of regular Jewish residents and refugee-aid societies.

Britain Begins to Register Conscripts

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain today started registering men who are to be called for military training in the first peacetime conscription in the Nation's history.

The War Office will inform the Labor Ministry how many men are required for various branches of the Army and the first group of men called, between 40,000 and 50,000—will get enlistment notices about July 1.

Approximately 50,000 conscripts will be summoned at two-month intervals until 200,000 have been called for training.

High Court Plans Recess After June 5 Session

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court conferred today for the last time before adjourning for the summer on June 5. Major cases which have been argued and await action involve:

1. Constitutionality of Mayor Frank Hague's action in prohibiting C. I. O. meetings in Jersey City, N. J.
2. Question whether a state which once rejected the pending constitutional amendment to abolish child labor may later ratify it.
3. Validity of Federal milk-marketing programs fixing minimum prices in New York and Boston areas.

Landon Sees Finances Big Issue in 1940

WATERTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee, concedes social security, wage-and-hour legislation, and other national Democratic policies are "here to stay" and sees finances the "big issue" in 1940.

"What we must have in the United States is wise finances," the former Kansas Governor said. Republicans must nominate a "progressive"-minded candidate on a "sound, sensible, and concise" platform and back him with "harder work than ever before" to win next year, he added.

Mussolini Recalls Aviators From Spain

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini today ordered 1,230 Italian aviators in Spanish territory to return home by June 16. Fascist spokesmen said recall of these airmen disproved reports Italy intended to keep an air base in the Balearic Islands.

Approximately 20,000 Italian troops left Spain this week.

Atlantic Clipper Ends Ocean Round Trip

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—Pan American Airways' flying boat Atlantic Clipper completed its first round-trip mail flight to Britain when it landed here at 8:42 a. m. (E. S. T.) today. Carrying 123 pounds of mail and no passengers, the Clipper left the Azores yesterday.

The Yankee Clipper was scheduled to leave late today on its second weekly round-trip flight.

Hope Dims for Men on British Submarine

BIRKENHEAD, England—With the official statement regarding the submarine Thetis that no further steps seemed possible to rescue those aboard the craft which sank in the Irish Sea, the British Admiralty announced names of several additional men on board. Four have escaped. Three are thought to have fatally injured in attempting to use the oxygen escape mask and 95 are believed still trapped in the submarine. [Details: Page 1.]

Queries on Thetis Asked by Daily Mail

By the Associated Press

London, June 3

Among the comments on the submarine disaster, the Daily Mail said:

"At a later date there are many questions which must be answered. The nation will want to know: why the Thetis crashed; why she was allowed to do her tests in a bay notorious for sunken wreckage; why no escort vessel was attached to this new type submarine during the perils of early diving trials; why she was allowed to be lost for over 15 hours. These matters await a stern inquiry and rigorous judgment."

British Press Stirred by Loss Of the Thetis

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Demands for a "stern inquiry and rigorous judgment" concerning the Thetis submarine disaster and the probable fatalities to 98 seamen, officers and civilians were voiced today in the British press.

Two questions were asked repeatedly: might not a diving bell such as that used in the sinking of the Squalus in the United States have been of service, and why was the Thetis allowed to go on a test run unaccompanied by a "mother ship"?

Hope of rescuing in the Thetis was officially abandoned by the Admiralty this afternoon.

Final defeat for the rescuers results in the heaviest loss in history in an undersea craft.

A semi-official explanation issued today said rescue workers considered cutting a hole in the stern of the sunken submarine Thetis during the many hours it was exposed yesterday "but this was not found practicable."

The tide allowed an hour or two for this work and it was not possible in the time. The submarine was held only by her nose at the bottom and was moving about slightly under the influence of the very strong tide which runs at this spot. Eventually she toppled right over and was not seen again from the surface.

An airline was ready in a rescue ship, it was said, but the operation of cutting even a small hole in the stern and welding this line into it so that fresh air could be pumped to the men on board also would have taken longer than tidal conditions allowed.

The number still trapped in the craft was raised to 98 by the British Admiralty when it disclosed seven civilian technicians not previously listed were aboard for the trial run before acceptance of the new craft by the Navy from the builders, Cammell Laird, Ltd.

Four men escaped yesterday using Davis "lung" rescue equipment. Three others were listed tentatively as dead in unsuccessful attempts to escape from the submarine 14 miles off Great Ormes Head, in the Irish Sea west of Liverpool. Her forward compartment was flooded.

Semi-official sources later disclosed that attempts still were being made to get the Thetis on an even keel. If this were achieved attempts would be made to beach her.

The theory to which naval experts were giving most consideration was that the submarine might have struck some large object in the general vicinity where there are known to be submerged wrecks.

They theorized that water entered the ship's first two compartments and kept the nose down. Thus instead of diving normally, the submarine apparently went sharply nose first, the position in which she was first found.

Flight Stamp Issued

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Australian Post Office issued a special commemorative 5s. stamp for the air mail letters for the Guba flight.

The transocean route is from Onslow (Western Australia) to Mombasa (Kenya). The stopping places will be Cocos Island, Diego Garcia Island (in the Chagos Group), and the Seychelles. The four stages will be 1,230, 1,472, 1,022, and 950 miles, a total of 4,674. A specially chartered vessel has gone to lay down 2,500 gallons of fuel, aircraft spares, and other equipment at each of the proposed stopping places.

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Moove to Boost Aged Pensions Made in House

Proposal to increase aid to $20 a month seen as attempt to soften blow of Townsend defeat.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—In an effort to appease the "old folks," disappointed at rejection of the Townsend Plan, the House Ways and Means Committee has recommended that the Federal Government raise its share of assistance now being given the needy aged.

If the Committee recommendation is adopted by Congress, the Federal contribution toward old-age assistance will be raised from $15 to $20 a month. With States matching Federal money, as they must do to get it, the top benefit would be $40 instead of $30 as at present.

As a result of the Townsend and other drives for more liberal pensions, the Committee already has asked that payments under another section of the Social Security Act—the old-age pension section—begin in 1940, two years earlier than planned. It also has recommended that pension provisions be broadened to include wives, young widows, and minor children even though they do not contribute anything to the pension fund.

Suggestion for States

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Ways and Means Chairman, described the increased old-age assistance offer as "merely a suggestion to states that 'if you go up, we will too.'

"There is a feeling in the House," he said, "that we are not giving enough. We are willing to help the states to this extent."

Social security officials indicated the cost of the offer to the Federal Government probably would not exceed $5,000,000 a year at first, since it will take some time for states to amend old-age assistance laws in order to make them eligible for the increased Federal grants. Only a few states are now matching the present $15 maximum contribution of the Federal Government.

Other Amendments

Social security amendments will be brought before the House for a vote June 6. Besides the old-age assistance increase they provide for:

Postponement of increase in old-age insurance taxes due next year.

2. Permissive reduction by states of unemployment insurance taxes where adequate reserves are maintained.

3. Increased Federal contri-

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Flying Laboratory Heads for Africa

Wide World

The Guba Starts Air Trail From Australia

From among those shown with the flying laboratory plane on a previous flight are several participants in the Australia-Africa hop. Left to right: Stephen Barinka, an engineer; Raymond Booth, radio operator; Lewis A. Yancey, navigator on the present flight; Russell Rogers, pilot on the present flight; Richard Archbold, owner who has loaned the ship for the journey, and Gerald Brown, engineer.

The inset shows, in dotted lines, the water route the Guba will survey after the journey from Sydney to Western Australia. The solid line shows the present Empire air route from Europe to Australia.

Australia-Africa Air Trail Tried By Flying Boat

SYDNEY, New South Wales, June 3 (AP)—The flying boat Guba took off today on the first leg of an attempt to blaze a new Australia-Africa air trail.

Lewis A. Yancey, American aviator who flew the Atlantic to Rome in 1929, is navigator, and Russell Rogers, American flying boat pilot, is first pilot. Mombasa, Kenya, 5,000 miles over the Indian Ocean, is the ultimate objective.

The Guba was lent by Richard Archbold, a wealthy young American, for the flight sponsored by Capt. Percy G. Taylor of Sydney, who proposed it five years ago, urging the route as an alternative for the England-Australia airmail service in time of war.

Captain Taylor has been prominent in Australian aviation for many years. He was navigator for the late Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith on flights from Australia to New Zealand in the Southern Cross in 1933 and 1934, and second pilot on the flight from Brisbane to California in the Lady Southern Cross in 1934.

He enlisted the co-operation of Mr. Archbold, who led an American Museum of Natural History scientific expedition at Moresby, Papua. Mr. Archbold will receive no payment from Australia as owner of the Guba, but the crew of the flying boat will receive bonuses.

Chinese Plants Resuming Work After Removal From War Zone

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who recently flew to Chungking to observe conditions in China's temporary Capital.

CHUNGKING—China's wartime industries represent a most interesting phase of the "reconstruction attitude," which seems the dominating feature of the new Nationalist Capital. Rewi Alley, the New Zealander who has recently done much to push the industrial co-operative movement was absent at the time of my visit, actively engaged in extending this tremendously important enterprise, which spreads for hundreds of miles across "free China," and among other things is giving employment to the otherwise destitute, utilizing machinery moved from the occupied territory, reviving old-time handicrafts, and developing potentialities of inland areas hitherto largely neglected.

Because the Chungking edition of the Hankow Herald (actually a "Chungking Herald," but retaining its Hankow title as a means of bolstering morale), published an outline of a short tour in which I and others participated, it is betraying no secrets to say that quite close to Chungking there is in process of development a tremendous industrial area astonishing to behold.

What will happen when the summer air-bombing begins I cannot guess, but this factor is being taken into account in various ways, including some degree of decentralization, and safeguards such as overhead bomb detonators—and in any event, the Chinese are like ants in their courageous determination always to build, and rebuild, and build again, as is proved initially by this very enterprise.

It extends over many square miles of country. Thousands of workers were quarrying out the rock in order to provide reasonably flat foundations, at the time of our call. Already many factories were erected and in active operation, within rather flimsy walls it is true, and with the workers walking on rock or dirt rather than wood floors, but with machinery in many cases painfully brought by river 1,200 miles from Shanghai—in other instances, brought from lesser distances, but always machinery carried a considerable way by usually primitive transport methods—busily turning to provide urgently required necessities.

Electric Furnaces at Work

The first place visited comprised iron and steel industries, a plant salvaged from the Government's "scorched earth policy" and brought up past Hankow and through the Yangtze Gorges all the way from Shanghai together with 350 Shanghai skilled workers. We saw two electric furnaces, each of one-ton capacity, steel foundries, and machine shops, some in operation and the rest in process of being set up. Traveling cranes which were designed, locally made, and installed under obviously difficult conditions were quietly and efficiently moving back and forth to pour hot metal and move castings. A wire nail factory and rolling mill were under construction.

Next came the Yu-Fong cotton mill which was moved to this area from Chengchow, Honan, with 52,000 spindles and its own 3500-k.w. power station. Only 5,000 spindles were in operation as yet but it was expected that the entire factory would be completed by the latter part of this year.

Because I had heard a great deal of the fuel shortage in Chungking, when gasoline costs six Chinese dollars (about one American dollar) a gallon and must be mixed 50-50 with alcohol, I was especially interested in the work of the vegetable oil cracking plant, erected by the National Resources Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and using Szechwan vegetable oil for production of gasoline and kerosene. This process was chiefly developed by the staff of the Fuel Research Laboratory of the National Geological Survey of China. The equipment was fabricated by local manufacturers according to designs supplied by the plant.

Cracking Process Developed

It was stated that all kinds of vegetable oils including low-priced tung oil can be used. The oil is moderately cracked in a pipestill under a pressure of 150 pounds and 450 degrees C. Then the cracked distillate is fractionated and treated to give two products which are declared to be very similar to gasoline and kerosene of imported quality. It is expected to crack 300 tons of oil and yield 30,000 gallons of gasoline and 15,000 gallons of kerosene a month, the plant being completed during May.

At the Hua Sing machine works, reorganized a few months ago and now a part of the Hua Lien Iron and Steel Works, machine guns are being manufactured, as well as other kinds of machinery. We saw hand-grenades and other munitions in course of manufacture during our calls. This machine works is equipped with a one-ton

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Intimate Message from Washington

Important Groups Raise Question of Threat to Medical Freedom in Wagner Bill—Delay at This Session Forecast

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Does the Wagner Medical bill, now being studied by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, carry a threat to long-established and highly cherished individual freedom to select one's own treatment in case of need?

That question is being argued by medical men who are split on the merits of the bill, by farm organizations and others who have a deep interest in the pending measure, which grew out of last summer's Administration-sponsored National Health Conference held here under the direction of Miss Josephine Roche. Much of the opposition to the bill would be removed if some assurance could be given that it is not a steppingstone to compulsory sickness insurance, opposed alike by the American Medical Association and many who heal by other than medical means.

The American Medical Association, whose House of Delegates recently voted unanimously at its St. Louis meeting to oppose the Wagner bill, objects to it on the ground that it does not contain safeguards for private medical practice, does not limit services to those unable to pay, tends to "undermine" and "debase" present medical standards, etc.

Tax Question Raised

If the bill should pass—and it is just announced among Senate leaders that there is no chance at this session—it would be up to the States to determine whether their insurance plans would provide only for medical treatment. If a State plan did and the system were compulsory, then medical means of treating the sick would become more firmly entrenched and persons who refused such aid would not be exempt from the taxes imposed for it.

The case for nonmedical practitioners was put up to the Senate Committee the other day by the chiropractors. "The medical profession is numerically greater than the drugless profession and it therefore has great political influence," their representative told the Committee. "If this proposed health security program is to become workable then it must be flexible enough to permit the people to choose their system of healing."

The witness displaying the most certainty that compulsory sickness insurance would be the ultimate outcome of the Wagner plan was J. G. Crownhart, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. Mr. Crownhart told the Committee that Wisconsin, "one of the three leading States in health accomplishments," had sent him abroad to study European systems of compulsory insurance to determine whether they would be feasible for Wisconsin. He found these dangers outweighing any benefits: The tax rate would not be adjustable to changing needs; administration costs run 12 to 20 per cent; officials become conservators of funds instead of guardians of health.

Personalized Service Supported

"The social purchase price for the adoption of such legislation," Mr. Crownhart concluded, "is the surrender for all time of our concept of education for health and, in times of illness, our concept of the sick man, woman, or child as an individual with highly individualized reactions requiring, deserving, and securing personalized service."

When Mr. Crownhart finished his statement, Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana asked him, "Will you point out anything in the bill leading you to believe that this will lead to compulsory health insurance?" The interchange that followed is illuminating.

Mr. Crownhart: "In the section that I have reference to, Senator, it provides for state-wide plans, and then a state-wide program, eventually, with economy of service and I know of no other plan that has been suggested than compulsory sickness insurance."

Senator Ellender: "But the bill itself does not provide for it?"

Question and Answer

Mr. Crownhart: "It is the enabling law for it, Sir. Secondly, may I point out that in all previous publication of the Committee's (Interdepartmental Committee) study and the original purposes that resulted in this bill, there has been a continuous advocacy of sickness insurance and finally inasmuch as this act is to be administered under the Social Security Board and a member of the staff of the Social Security Board has drafted a bill for compulsory sickness insurance that was presented to the Wisconsin Legislature two years ago and is being re-presented this year, I think it is perfectly fair to assume that this bill is an enabling law for compulsory sickness insurance."

Before he ended his cross-questioning, Senator Ellender asked Mr. Crownhart if he would suggest a way of writing into the law a safeguard against compulsory insurance. Mr. Crownhart said with the bill drawn up as it is, it couldn't be done. The next day, the Surgeon-General of the United States, Dr. Thomas Parran, went before the Committee and urged that nothing be put in the bill to prevent States from developing compulsory systems and Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Chairman, described compulsory sickness insurance as the only way of reaching families of low income.

From all this it looks as if there's something to the Wagner bill that doesn't appear on the surface.

Mary Hornaday

Philippines: Test for U. S. Isolationists

Strength of bloc seeking to speed cutting of all ties with Island shown in Senate.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—If any proof were required that the Senate of the United States is in an isolationist mood, as a long-range example of which it wishes to cut all ties with the Philippine Islands at the earliest decent moment, it was afforded this week.

For several years the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which provided for Philippine independence in 1946, have been under study. Experts had reached the conclusion, in at least two careful commission reports presented to the American Government, that the imposition of export taxes under the present law would strike severe blows at the Philippine economy, beginning in 1941.

Moreover, there have been many doubts raised—notably in the Philippines and in the State Department—whether complete independence for the Islands would really result in tranquillity and nonentanglement for the United States in the Orient, or might mean nonindependence for the Philippines and ultimate involvement for the United States. The possibility was that the economic terms of the present law might cause great instability in the Islands, might lead to upheavals, and that perhaps Japan would then step in. In this event, could the United States maintain aloofness, and would it be in American interests to see the Japanese Empire extend to the very door of tin, rubber, and oil-endowed Malaya, picking up en route the substantial mineral and agricultural riches of the Philippines?

Many Questions Raised

These questions, earnestly asked by many students of American Far Eastern problems, have found scarcely a responsive chord in Congress. The nonlegislative Interdepartmental Committee on the Philippines, after working for two years—and from the start debarred from entering into the real crux of the matter, which is the political relationship with the Islands—finally made its report last year. A bill was drafted and presented this year to Congress with President Roosevelt's approval, asking that the economic tapering-off period for Philippine exports to the United States be extended from 1946 to 1960.

But even this bill, restricted mildly to the economic field, was far too much for Congress. It bogged down in the Senate Insular Affairs Committee. Within recent weeks a minimum compromise was reached, by which relief was afforded to those commodities which would have been almost certainly ruined soon after application of the Tydings-McDuffie schedule of import taxes in 1941.

Senate Passes Bill

This minimum bill was passed by the Senate on Thursday, and will probably go through the House without delay. However, incident to the passage through the Senate, many expressions of isolationism and desire to get rid of the Philippines were voiced. It was first pointed out that the original amendment proposals were strongly objected to by the Senate, because they extend the period of economic tutelage beyond 1946. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee and one of the authors of the original Independence Act, gave his opinion that the earlier Administration amendment could not pass.

Senator Tydings, joined by Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, and others made it perfectly plain that they would fight any future effort to retain the Islands.

Senator Tydings also said: "There are a good many people interested in the Philippine problem in this country and in the Philippines who are looking for the day when this particular Act will be used only as a means of translating what we assume now is going to be an ultimate independence of the Philippines into a dominion status similar to that of Canada with relation to Great Britain."

The Maryland Senator is quite correct in his assumption. But that the aspirations of those who believe in real independence of the Philippines (e. g. independent or autonomous from others as well as the U. S.) and real noninvolvement for the U. S. (e. g. freedom from involvement with a greatly enlarged and strengthened Japanese Empire) have not great hopes of making headway in Congress.

But the door is open—through the act now rushing through Congress—to prevent the worst inequities of the Tydings-McDuffie law from dealing severe blows to the Philippine economy. And there is until 1944-46 (when provision is made for a re-examining commission on economic provisions) during which world events may change the whole situation.

The Week in Focus: Russia Demands British-French Pledges in Baltic to Join Bloc

Moscow Driving Hard Bargain; Reich-Italy Troops Quit Spain

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Russia publicly stated its price for joining the British-French "peace front," in a speech by Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff before the Supreme Soviet.

Russia's conditions are:

1. Britain and France must join Russia in a guarantee of "all European countries bordering on the U. S. S. R., without exception." This includes the Baltic States, previously left out of British and French guarantees.

2. A "concrete agreement" among members of the revived Triple Entente, regarding the "form and extent of immediate and effective assistance to be given to each other and to the guaranteed States in event of attack by aggressors."

3. Assurances that Britain and France are "really opposing aggression." For Russia, the aggressors are Germany, Italy, and Japan. Moscow suspects that London may yet be impelled by its conservative pro-German elements to make another deal with Hitler.

Mr. Molotoff dangled before the eyes of London and Paris his own ace card—the possibility that Russia and Germany might patch things up if the democracies fail to pay on Russia's terms.

He recalled the German-Russian trade negotiations of last year and added: "To judge by certain signs it is not out of the question that the negotiations may be resumed."

Mr. Molotoff is a faithful public servant of Joseph Stalin, who now personally guides Soviet foreign policy after his removal of forceful Maxim Litvinoff. Stalin for some years has been "facing East," directing his diplomacy toward Asia more than toward Europe.

Significance therefore attaches to Mr. Molotoff's insistence that Russia will defend Outer Mongolia, and that China is supported by Russia because China is a victim of aggression. This Asiatic policy is, he said, "in line with the task that faces us in Europe." London and Paris must weigh possible Far Eastern complications in signing a pact with Russia.

Moscow formally sent its demands to London after the Molotoff speech.

Spain: Oranges and Executions

May ended with Italian and German troops on the way home from Spain. Rome and Berlin boasted much of their Spanish exploits. But observers noted that the Axis powers are making less use of their military leverage in Spain than was anticipated. The expected airports for use against France have not yet materialized.

In Germany, housewives delighted when Spanish oranges arrived to ease the effects of food hoarding by the Reich for military reasons. Gen. Francisco Franco is paying his debt for German arms with oranges, among other things, including minerals needed by the Reich.

Withdrawal of foreign legions leaves Spain relatively free for the first time in nearly three years to begin working out its new internal destiny. In Madrid, treason trials proceed at the rate of 380 persons a day. Since March 28, 688 have faced firing squads.

Axis 'Land Parity'

Italy and Germany, one week after signing a formal military alliance, set a goal of territorial parity and "equivalence of means" with the other powers, according to Virginia Gayda, Italian press spokesman. There does not need to be war with Britain and France, he said in an interview, but there will need to be adjustments.

The Italian Empire, incidentally, at present includes seven times as much land as Germany, but only two-thirds as many people.

The Duke of Spoleto, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, is to wed Princess Irene of Greece, sister of King George II.

Propaganda Minister Goebbels on May 27 warned the powers seeking to form a front for "encircling" Germany that "every blow on this front will be answered by us with a deafening counterblow."

Berlin accused Britain of try- to set up a "terrorist center" in Germany, because of remarks made by a Laborite Member of Parliament.

Prince Regent Paul of Yugoslavia, on official visit in Berlin, received assurances from Reichsführer Hitler of German respect for the Reich-Yugoslav borders.

On May 31 Denmark and Germany signed their 10-year non-aggression pact, such pacts were suggested by President Roosevelt's peace appeal some weeks ago. The pact leaves both powers trade freedom in event of war.

In Danzig, League Commissioner Burckhardt conferred with National Socialist officials after an absence of several months.

The Blackshirt Guard is conducting its affairs in the Roman Catholic palace at Salzburg, Germany, seized while Archbishop Sigismund Waitz was on holiday.

Religious radio programs were silent on Whitsunday. The Government has banned them, and is reported curbing the sale of Bibles and church tracts.

Mittel Europa Balloting

Hungary and Rumania conducted elections significant for their bearing on opinion of these Central European powers toward National Socialism.

Increased National Socialist influence is predicted on the basis of Hungary's complete returns. The returns give a majority to the Government, but Herr Hitler's admirers made important gains.

Rumania sent 2,000,000 to the polls to vote on King Carol's new corporative Parliament. It was reported to be the first electoral campaign without violence in Rumania's history. Detailed results have not been announced, but a Government victory was conceded in advance.

Jews: Latin America Closes Doors

Prospects for large-scale Jewish migration to Latin America never were bright, but now country after country is turning refugees away.

Cuba refused to allow 917 German Jews to land at Havana. On June 2 they sailed back toward Germany. Cuba refused to honor visas granted by its own agents abroad. At the Lima Conference last December, Cuba proposed a resolution on racial tolerance.

Argentina and Paraguay refused nearly 200 Jews who had to go back to Germany.

Costa Rica's Supreme Court upheld an order for 20 Jewish refugees to leave after temporary domicile.

An editorial in this paper asked on behalf of the Jews: "Where Are They to Go?" Latin America wants laborers and farmers, not merchants. Britain's plan for an Arab-dominated Palestine snuffs out hopes of a Jewish State, and even that could not take the millions now being set adrift.

As riots in Palestine resulted in 13 fatalities, Canada's Zionists protested against the British plan.

In Washington, the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities rejected as anti-Semitic a statement prepared by Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, who incidentally commended Adolf Hitler's attitude toward Jews.

Italy is agitating for its Jews to change their names.

Mexico, scene of recent anti-Jewish outbursts, this week drew a check for $1,000,000 and sent it to U. S. Ambassador Josephus Daniels. It is the first payment under Mexico's agreement to settle for farm land taken from American owners since 1921. Payment for oil properties remains unsettled.

Chile, preparing for a Government monopoly of the oil-marketing business, assured foreigners they will be paid from a $2,000,000 loan.

Argentina and Italy signed a trade pact providing for a balanced exchange of goods valued at $24,000,000 for each country.

IT IS OF NO SIGNIFICANCE! THE MONEY IS OWED RIGHT HERE IN THIS COUNTRY SO IT'S REALLY NOT A DEBT AFTER ALL—
WE OWE IT TO OURSELVES!
WHAT?

—Parrish, © Chicago Tribune

If you don't believe a debt is a debt, try the New Deal theory on your neighborhood grocer.

—Duffy, Baltimore Sun

On the Hook

—Talburt, Cleveland Press

Now Swing It, Big Boy

Taxes, Rabbits, Toppers

Once a year Wall Street shoves aside its ticker tape enough to read the "Bawl Street Journal." This year's issue came at a time when business and government in these United States were feeling friendlier than usual, with tax relief promised by Washington and 1940 already spreading geniality along the path of vote-getting.

The Bawl Street Journal at least keeps things in a humorous mood by picturing President Roosevelt being pulled out of a hat by a rabbit!

Secretary Morgenthau meanwhile laid before the House Ways and Means Committee a project for removing Federal tax irritants.

He favors elimination of the undistributed profits tax, already pared to a remnant, but disquieting to business.

Corporations would be allowed to carry forward losses for deduction from profits in better years.

Also, businesses would be allowed to deduct more capital losses than the present $2,000 in paying income tax.

The House hopes to have a new tax bill ready by June 15.

Aid for small business came in the Mead proposal on Capitol Hill for loans to small business. His bill entered the stage of testimony, with indications of conservative Democratic support.

The "double budget," separating long-term Federal finances from operating expenses, is becoming a lively topic as more spending looms.

Congress is trying to wash up and go home by July 15.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Army Air Corps, and Brig. Gen. George V. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff, reached Nicaragua in a flying tour of the Caribbean and Central America.

Japan Recognizes Slovakia

The device of mutual approval for imperial expansion among members of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis led this week to Japanese recognition of Slovakia as set up by Germany.

Japan backed water somewhat on its "search and seizure" policy toward foreign ships along the China Coast. But the assurance was only a mild Japanese retreat to the effect that "probably" there would be no more incidents.

The desire of Tokyo for more control in the International Settlement at Shanghai was vigorously expressed again.

Manchukuo, Japanese puppet State, protested to Moscow and Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia, against alleged encroachments.

The Philippine labor leader, Esteban Vasquez, said that if the United States steps out of the Philippines, Japan will step in, and he "prefers America."

Thetis and Squalus

Hardly had the U. S. Navy's diving bell rescued 33 from the submarine Squalus, down in 240 feet of Atlantic water off Portsmouth, N. H., when the British Thetis sank with about 100 aboard off Liverpool, its tail at first projecting above water. Four men escaped by use of the Davis "lung" device. Three are believed to have perished in the attempt. Then the Thetis slid entirely under water. Rescuers battled a heavy tide.

Robert Galligan, hard coal miner, was rescued in Pennsylvania with the help of a steam-shovel from 75 feet deep. After two and a half days under a rock slide, he came up smiling.

R. C. McGaha, railway brakeman, aided by Conductor George W. Moler, snatched Mrs. Elizabeth Funderburke from the tracks on a trestle in a "movie thriller" that was not staged, but actual.

American air lines benefited from first complete Federal testing station for safety devices, opened May 29 at Indianapolis.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President: Asked Congress for $340,000 for exploratory expedition to the Antarctic.

Accepted resignation of Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Supreme Court: Ruled that estate taxes may be imposed on intangible property (securities) both by a State in which the deceased person had his domicile and by other States in which the property was located.

Senate: Passed Tydings bill amending sections of the Philippine Independence Act; War Department civil functions appropriations bill, adding $50,000,000 for rivers and harbors projects; bill removing the $30,000,000,000 limitation on outstanding Government bonds after adding a rider authorizing issuance of bonds by TVA to buy certain properties of the Commonwealth & Southern Company.

Recommitted the bill providing for a third set of locks at Panama Canal.

Confirmed nomination of David J. Lewis to National Mediation Board.

House: Rejected 302 to 97 the Townsend old-age pension bill.

Approved conference report on measure authorizing $100,000,000 for purchase of strategic war materials; bill authorizing expenditure of $6,600,000 to recondition certain battleships; Senate resolution making reorganization plans effective July 1.

The House today passed a bill establishing the post of Under-Secretary of Commerce.

General Property Taxes

General property taxes, which 25 years ago produced 51 per cent of all state tax revenues, now rank eighth among state tax sources.

New Neutrality Plans Vest Wide Powers in President

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3 — Congress today was at last able to study an approximate draft of the revised foreign policy law which Secretary of State Cordell Hull proposed this week, and President Roosevelt indorsed. It would grant the broadest latitude of discretion to the American Chief Executive in time of foreign war.

The bill is entitled "Neutrality Act of 1939" and was introduced into the House by Acting Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Under its terms, the President could take sides in a foreign war, or not—as he chose and as circumstances and public opinion dictated.

American shipping conceivably could transport arms and supplies of all kinds directly to Southampton and Liverpool, should the elasticity of the bill be stretched to the limit.

State Department Aids

The bill admittedly was drafted with the aid of State Department experts, and a last minute change was made to bring it into closer harmony with Mr. Hull's specific recommendations of last week end.

It is yet too early to appraise the chances of passage through Congress. President Roosevelt only this week opened up a serious drive to supplant the present so-called unneutral Neutrality Act at the present session. The Hull proposals have not been thoroughly assimilated and understood on Capitol Hill as yet.

It can be said, however, that the bill represents the extreme point to which legislation can be pushed toward full internationalism, while still retaining some claim to be called a "Neutrality Act" and to be presented in this light to the electorate. As such it will face the maximum of opposition which the forces of noninvolvement can muster.

A Flexible Policy

A study of the text shows the great lengths to which the drafters went in ensuring that foreign policy should be kept flexible. This is in accordance with Secretary Hull's express desire. As he said on an earlier occasion: "Frankly, the law cannot be applied practically or satisfactorily if it is mandatory or automatic, and has no reference whatever to the different varying conditions which different wars bring up."

Virtually each provision contains a clause which would enable the President to nullify or greatly to vary its application. The chief provisions and qualifications which come into effect after the President finds a war to exist and names the parties, are as follows:

1. American ships and citizens are banned from "areas of combat operations." Qualifications: The President may define the combat areas as he chooses; moreover, the ban is made to apply "except under such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe."

2. American citizens may not travel on ships flying any belligerent flag. Qualification: This travel is forbidden "except in accordance with such rules and conditions as the President shall prescribe."

3. No loans to the belligerents shall be floated in the United States. Qualification: The President may "exempt ordinary commercial credits and short term obligations" of a peacetime commercial type—which is a large loophole for those skilled in evading financial restrictions.

4. Title must be transferred to the foreign purchaser of any exported articles, before they may leave the country. Qualification: This ban operates "except in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe."

5. Collection of funds for a belligerent is forbidden in the United States. Qualification: Money for food, clothing and medical supplies "to relieve human suffering" is exempted; and these have a distinct military as well as humanitarian importance.

6. The President may halt unneutral use of neutral American ports. Qualifications: All the provisions hereunder are made contingent upon the President's initiative and decision.

7. The present system of public licensing of all arms exports is continued. No qualification.

Up to the President

In a word, the bill approaches fairly close to saying: "In time of foreign war, the President shall conduct American foreign policy for the most part as he sees fit." The limitations on his action are chiefly those normal democratic retraints on any action of the executive.

The core of the bill is clearly the provision for determining combat areas, using these as the only important restriction of American shipping in wartime. Secretary Hull, queried this week as to how the size and location of these areas would be determined, said that the "degree of danger" was the best criterion; but this again is a generalization, capable of broad interpretation.

American vessels would at least be able to carary supplies for the democratic powers, with relative safety due to their control of the high seas, to nearby transshipment points. And to the degree that the British and French could protect them, the American ships might dock even in the Mersey or in Southampton water.

This represents a far greater freedom for American shipping, and thereby for a presidential policy which would support the democratic powers, than was contemplated by the Pittman bill—whose cash and carry provisions would keep American shipping entirely out of the arms and supply trade to any belligerent. Given also the extra-legal weapons of policy, such as Secretary Hull's "voluntary" ban on American plane sales to Japan, an American Administration could go far in discouraging sales to those ships of an aggressor which managed to elude capture and reach American ports.

The Hull Proposals

The Hull proposals are not limited of course to the precise form in which the Bloom bill has codified them. This bill is more nearly a measure of the State Department's desires than of what it is willing to accept. Substantial trimming, particularly of the many extreme elements of executive discretion, might take place in the Senate without too great damage from the Hull point of view. In fact, the Bloom bill may represent a bargaining demand which is overstated for purposes of bargaining strategy. It makes the Pittman bill, which has recently focused the opposition of the isolationists, look pale by comparison; and the Administration would still be fairly well satisfied with the Pittman bill.

Lastly, the Administration would still fare tolerably well if the present Neutrality Act were repealed, and nothing put in its place for the present. Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt have already demonstrated their skill at devising a score of means for carrying on their own foreign policy, regardless of acts on the statute books.

Better Housing Is Sought For N. Y. Cellar-Dwellers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—A campaign to better housing conditions among more than 25,000 persons who live underground in New York City has been launched by the Committee on Housing of the Community Service Society. A survey by the Society has revealed that there are 6,000 cellar apartments in 58,000 old-law tenements and that practically every one of these is occupied.

One-third of the families who live in these cellars must pay rent "for the unenviable privilege of existing in New York's worst housing accommodations," the report of a survey by the Society says. Other occupants of these cellar flats are janitors and caretakers who get free rent.

Immediate solution to this phase of the housing problem is to make illegal occupancy of all old-law tenement cellar and basement apartments three feet or more below ground; to forbid front and interior cellar and basement apartments three feet or more below ground in new law tenements; to set standards for legal cellar and basement apartments and enforce the law, and to make provision for those displaced by outlawing of cellar occupany, the report holds.

Bill Was Defeated

The Pack-Goldberg bill, introduced in the 1939 Legislature in Albany, was strongly backed by the Society's Committee on Housing. This bill called for a ban on occupancy of a cellar more than three feet below ground; provided that every room have a window opening on outside air, a bathroom and toilet in each apartment and that every apartment be adequately heated, damp-proofed and water-proofed. The measure failed of passage.

"However," the Committee report says, "all the statutes that can be written on the books will be of no avail unless sufficient and adequate machinery is provided for their enforcement. Insistence on owners, agents, and tenants meeting the requirements of the existing law will go a long way toward improving conditions in legal cellar apartments and banning occupancy in those that contain dangerous violations. The difficult task of the Department of Housing and Buildings should be lightened as much as possible by both the clarification of the law and by increased appropriations for enforcement of the amended law.

"At least 10,000 children in their formative and most impressionable years are reared under the depressing, unsanitary and degrading conditions of old-law tenement cellars. Often in these cellar and basement dwellings are all the evils identified with New York's housing problem—overcrowding, small rooms, windowless rooms that open on narrow, inadequate airshafts; poor light or none at all, lack of ventilation, sometimes dangerous structure, dampness, dilapidation, outmoded and inadequate sanitary equipment and the ever-present danger of fire.

"By no means the last effect on cellar dwellers is the psychological one. In the opinion of experienced social workers, such sub-standard living exerts a profound influence on the morale of those who must experience it."

Violations Charged

Most cellar apartments in both old- and new-law tenements were "too far below street level," the survey by the committee finds, despite the fact that the multiple Dwelling Law provides that ceiling level must be a minimum of four feet above the street level in old-law buildings. This provision was violated in 86 per cent of tenements inspected, the survey reveals.

Another provision of the Multiple Dwelling Law specifies that cellar apartments have a minimum space from ceiling to floor of eight feet, but the committee discovered that in 43 per cent of the old-law and 18 per cent of the new-law cellars this provision of the law was violated.

One-third of the cellars visited by the Committee, which selected 28 Manhattan blocks at random to determine the standard of cellar living, were damp and had poor and dangerous flooring, "almost impossible to keep clean."

Another third of cellar dwellings had no bathing facilities. While one-third had bathrooms, in most cases they were dark and poorly equipped, it says.

Recalling that reports of the Fire Department of New York City indicate that 25 per cent of all tenement fires start in cellars, the Committee disclosed that 34 per cent of the old-law buildings seen on the survey were found to have cellar stairs that were not fire retarded.

"The fire hazard in these cellars is often heightened by the common use of open flame heaters in inadequately heated apartments and by the accumulations of rubbish due to lack of removal facilities," the committee reports.

Another Delay for Imperial In Starting Atlantic Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Earliest date on which Imperial Airways can now start its Atlantic service must be set back until the middle of July, it is said here. It is even considered probable that there will be no British service until August.

Investigation reveals that although Imperial Airways has had the necessary aircraft in commission for some months and confidently expected to be ready on June 1, the start of a service is delayed for two technical reasons:

1. So as to carry a heavy payload, Imperial's boats are to be refuelled in the air, and considerable trouble has been experienced with the refuelling system, although this is now believed to have been fully remedied.

2. Most important reason for delay, however, is that the Air Ministry insists that the new sleeve-valve motors and carburetor system be given 400 hours' flying tests together.

Because Imperial's boats have to be refuelled in the air in order to have sufficient range to carry both mail and passengers over the Atlantic (the Air Ministry does not wish mails and passengers to be separated), a number of airways officials are understood to back the plan put forward by Major R. Mayo, for the separation of the two. The composite "pick-a-back" planes—like the Mercury which flew the first commercial Atlantic crossing last year—would be used for high-speed mail services and larger boats for passengers alone.

It is understood that the Air Ministry has now expressly instructed Imperial Airways that the Mayo Mercury plane—which could now be flying mail over the Atlantic—must not be considered as part of the Atlantic fleet.

Divided control and lack of agreement among various departments is considered by many persons here to be the reason behind a number of Imperial Airways' difficulties during past years. Designers and route-planners must satisfy directors; their directors must take orders to a great extent from the Air Ministry, and must also fall in with the ideas of the General Post Office, which has little contact with the Air Ministry. So far no generally acceptable policy seems to have been reached.

Meanwhile three new flying boats, of similar size to the Boeing Clipper are being prepared for test flights this summer.

Byrd Wants U. S. To Guard Rights

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, conqueror of two poles, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee yesterday that a Government expedition should be sent to the Antarctic Continent early next fall "to protect this Nation's rights."

President Roosevelt asked Congress last week to appropriate $340,000 for an expedition, to be made under the supervision of Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, Director of the Interior Department's territorial division.

After hearing Commander Byrd, the subcommittee approved the President's request. Chairman Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia said it would be rushed to the house in a separate measure as soon as possible "because they are in a hurry for it."

A Long, Long Drive

It would take a motorist 26 years, driving 8 hours daily and averaging 40 miles an hour to cover the 3,000,000 miles of highways in the United States.

Visitors to Boston are cordially invited to an EXHIBITION of ETCHINGS 'In and Around Boston' Attractive "GREETINGS FROM BOSTON" CARDS with etchings of The Mother Church, and Others. Sunday, JUNE 4, thru JUNE 10 by MARGARET DOUGALL ELDER C. S. E., S. A. E. The No. 60 Studio, 60 St. Germain St. (Two streets in back of The Christian Science Publishing Society) 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

27th Connecticut State Singing Festival MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON JUNE 17, 1939 under the auspices of the German Educational Society of Boston featuring CHARLES KULLMAN Metropolitan Opera Tenor CORINNE PAINE, Dramatic Soprano with Mass Chorus of over 1000 Voices FERDINAND LEHNERT, Director Assisted by the State Symphony Orchestra ALEXANDER THIEDE, Conductor Prize Singing Contest 10:30 A. M.—10c Grand Concert 8:00 P. M. $1.10, $2.20 (including Prize Singing)

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Mme. Chiang's Devoted Service Honored by Women's College

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 3 (AP)—An honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred in absentia today on Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, by New Jersey College for Women.

The citation accompanying Mme. Chiang's degree said in part:

"The friends of human justice and international morality cannot but have a profound sense of gratitude that Mayling Soong Chiang stands at her husband's side in the desperate crisis which threatens China. Her wisdom has strengthened him for the responsibilities, beyond our capacity to grasp or understand, which rest upon him. She has shown us deep sympathy and understanding for the common people and in her simplicity, her sincerity, and her intrepid courage, they have found inspiration to carry on in the face of a terror which has no equal in modern history. She takes her place in that group of great women who, down the ages, have exercised irresistible influence for good in the onward flow of human history."

Mme. Chiang, in a message from China expressing her appreciation for the degree, said "the end is not yet in sight."

"Our people, however," she declared, "are determined to be worthy of their heritage and we shall defend our native land and exhaust our strength, if necessary, in an effort to preserve it intact for coming generations. At the same time we shall fight without cessation to uphold those principles of international righteousness and justice which constitute the foundation of popular government, and without which no nation can continue to exist and to hold the respect of free peoples. . . .

"Our people have no hatred against the Japanese people, but after each bombing raid by enemy planes, we are more convinced than ever that the only way to escape slavery is to resist, and resist until the world recognizes that might cannot conquer right and that justice will triumph in the end, even if in the meanwhile hundreds of thousands of us are killed. What inspires us is the sincerest sympathy of the people of America. It fortifies us in our determination not to give in, even if we perish. Our thanks and our appreciation go out to you all."

Canada Follows CCC Plan In Program of Youth Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—In a move designed to solve two major problems at the same time—reforestation and youth unemployment—Saskatchewan recently took steps towards setting up forestry training camps similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps project in the United States.

The venture, an extension of the Federal-Provincial Youth Training plan, will get under way with the selection of 225 youths between the ages of 18 and 25. Six provincial camps will be established, with tents, tools and other equipment for a five-month stay in Saskatchewan forest lands, from June to October inclusive. Two camps will be set up in forest reserves in the southern section of Saskatchewan, and four in northern forest reserves. It is intended to put about 40 youths in each southern camp, and 30 or more in each northern camp.

The work uniforms of these youths will consist of shirts, trousers, windbreakers, caps and boots. Half of the cost of the uniform must be paid by the recipient. Pay will be at the rate of $1 per day and keep, and the students may draw up to $10 monthly. The balance of their wages will be paid at the close of the season.

In these camps, the youths will get instruction from qualified men on forestry knowledge, and will do actual work under foremen's guidance. Practical instruction will be given in bridge building, dam construction, forest thinning, forest care, and theoretical work.

Additional to this new phase of the youth training plan, the Province is experimenting this summer by placing 25 selected youths on fur farms. They will be trained in the raising and care of fur-bearing animals on these farms, the course taking seven months.

Another phase of forest conservation work winning attention of the Provincial Government is that of the junior forest wardens. These boys, in their 'teens, are being recruited by the Provincial Department of Natural Resources to work in the interests of conservation of forest and game life. Natty, colorful uniforms—red shirts, green ties and bronze badges, are aiding in making it attractive to youths.

To be of particular aid in the northern forest areas, bands of these young wardens will be formed in northern Saskatchewan forest centers. The Minister of Natural Resources, W. F. Kerr, recently presented uniforms and badges to the first group of junior wardens in the Province, at Hudson Bay Junction.

The junior warden plan is fashioned after similar organizations in British Columbia and the maritime provinces, and it is the hope of the Department of Natural Resources that the summer's enlistment of boys will form a nucleus for a large force of junior wardens, who will become interested in promoting and fostering conservation.

Reclamation Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Thinning out of population and proper cultivation of nearly 4,000,000 acres of poor land in Saskatchewan would assure a living for a considerable number of settlers, in the opinion of Eric Eisenhauer, irrigation expert of the Land Utilization branch of the Province's Department of Agriculture.

Addressing members of the Westmount Rotary Club here recently, Mr. Eisenhauer substantiated his theory by pointing out that since 1929 10,000 families have been moved from sub-marginal lands in the Southern Saskatchewan to new farms in the park belt, and wooded areas of the north. While a year ago practically all of these people were on relief, these expenditures decreased 35 per cent in the fall of 1938, he added.

Nearly a million acres of submarginal land has been fenced by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration in community pastures seeded to grass, opening livestock raising as another means of revenue to the farmers in the area.

Of the 65,000,000 acres of land surveyed by Saskatchewan for cultivation, most of it has been found to be good arable land, and capable of producing abundantly under average conditions, he continued. About 16,000,000 acres of poor land exist, and only about 4,000,000 acres of this tract are opened up in boom years.

In the arble areas, Mr. Eisenhauer said, the farmers' problems can be solved by conservation of resources, and by building up reserves in the years that yield big crops.

In the Time of Roses

June Show at Portland, Ore.

Upper—Rose Queen and attendant Princesses. Front row, left to right: Phyllis Gierlich, Dora Mae Day, Patricia Simmons, and Marion Beebe. Back row, left to right—Jean Closson, Frances Chaney, Jean Hoover (Queen, seated), Donna Foudre, Hazel Pitts. All are high school students, chosen by vote to Festival Court honors. Lower—Climbing roses on a Portland house.

New Deal Willing to Bid Congress Adieu

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 3—For the first time in New Deal history the Administration leaders are anxious for adjournment at the end of a session, and the prospect is that they will get it in a reasonable interval, probably next month. If adjournment should be delayed after July 15 the further prospect is that this will not be due to dispute over a New Deal economic or social policy, but rather over the neutrality issue, in which party lines are split. Mr. Roosevelt will be glad to have Congress out of the way. To get it out of the way will mark a sort of negative New Deal victory.

Hitherto the White House has been generally reluctant to have Congress leave Washington. Early in the Administration there hardly seemed time enough to have Congress put the bills through the hopper that were sent down from the White House, mostly pre-digested and written out in advance. Those days are gone, presumably for good, and for the first time the chance of a real revolt has developed.

The three serious defeats which the Administration has suffered in six years are the court and executive department reorganization bill fights, and the tax revolt, led by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi. The reorganization bill contests are long past, the Supreme Court has come over to the New Deal side in many particulars and executive reorganization is being put into effect.

Tax Issue Persists

But the tax matter has remained as acute—or more acute—than ever. Coupled with it has been a possible attack on New Deal fiscal policy all up and down the line, stimulated by Republican victories in the 1938 election. Republicans and Conservative Democrats hailed this victory as a mandate for economy; New Dealers as simply the result of a collection of local issues without national meaning. The question at this session has been how far the revised Congress would go in its interpretation and in checking the New Deal.

An important fact to be considered is that bills do not lose their preferred status when Congress quits this year, but will be taken up again next session at precisely the point they were dropped. In other words the seventy-sixth Congress has a continuing life until it quits, sometime in 1940. Thus the fight to amend the Wagner Act can be picked up again if nothing is done about it at this session. This will partially reconcile a good many anti-New Dealers to quitting this summer.

On the other hand, Congress enters a very definite new phase at the next session. It will be the final session of a two-term President. That means that it will probably be more politically motivated than any previous session in the Roosevelt Administration. All eyes will be upon the coming Presidential fight. This will be more so than in 1936 because it was then taken for granted that Mr. Roosevelt would run again. Now there is the double uncertainty of Democratic and Republican candidates. It should be said however that more and more third term talk is being heard. From an idle speculation it is coming to have a definite possibility.

Little Productivity Expected

The Congressional cycle in America normally has an eight-year periodicity. The President's first four-year term generally has more constructive activity than the second. And the second half of the second term normally shows a decided further slackening off. The last year (which lies just ahead) is likely to be the least productive of all. Frequently a straight-out deadlock develops. Even now, although Mr. Roosevelt has a big paper majority, the tempo of New Deal measures has slowed down. The reasons for this are partly patronage, partly the inevitable decline of a waning regime, partly in splintering off of minority elements into opposition which can be checked only by a new mandate from the electorate.

The Administration through much of this session has been on the defensive. There was until recently the prospect of a full-scale revolt against its spending program, led perhaps again by Senator Harrison; and half a dozen other major New Deal measures have been under attack.

The fight on the Wagner Act symbolizes this attack, just as the absence of any results down to date illustrates the success of the New Deal in staving off its opponents.

Concessions by New Deal

The New Deal has given way here and there, and offered guarded concessions. That is the story of the session. On taxes a moderate revision has been offered; on WPA the power political set-up has been revised; on social security, the much criticized reserve fund has been marked for elimination; on the Wagner Act, the Labor Board has announced prospective minor changes, meeting business a little way. Although Mr. Roosevelt has got a reorganization bill, it is a very moderate affair, and his specific recommendations have caused hardly a tremor.

The Administration's weakest point politically is its failure to bring recovery. It has stuck to its spending program, and made no concessions upon it. Indeed there are recent indications that federal credit extension will be pushed. Harry Hopkins is the latest New Dealer to give support to the Berle credit extension scheme and to the Mead bill for loans to small business.

On recent votes Congress has shown a willingness to spend, despite all professions toward economy. This has weakened the hand of Roosevelt coalition opponents so that now, if he can get Congress out of the way with no more concessions he will be well satisfied. This is the mood in which Congress comes in sight of possible adjournment.

U. S. Navy Places Orders For Armada of 24 Warships

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Navy, making a tremendous spurt in the world race for sea power, placed orders yesterday for two 45,000-ton battleships and 22 other vessels. The new armada is expected to cost $350,000,000.

Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, indicated that a major purpose of this action, unprecedented since the World War, was to speed restoration of the five to three ratio of superiority over Japan in tonnage. This ratio was established in naval treaties, but the treaties are now detunct, and Mr. Edison told reporters:

"To the best of our information, the margin is now only about five to four. Japan and Great Britain were building during the years when we were idle."

Without waiting for funds to become available July 1, the start of a new fiscal year, the Navy ordered work started on 19 of the 23 ships for which Congress provided in the $773,000,000 appropriation bill President Roosevelt signed last week. The other five ships ordered had been authorized previously.

Involved contract procedure normally followed was shortened by receiving bids in advance. Mr. Edison estimated that six months or more would be clipped from the time required to complete the ships.

Dividing the work between Government and commercial shipyards, the Navy awarded the two battleships and 10 other vessels to Navy Yards and let contracts for 12 craft to private builders. Almost as the awards were announced, the President signed a measure authorizing $54,000,000 worth of construction at naval shore bases. The bill virtually completed the Navy's legislative program for this session of Congress. Included in nearly 100 projects was a $8,485,000 drydock for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Pacific outpost.

New Cargo Ships

In another development, the Maritime Commission called for bids by July 11 on cargo ships of a new "C-1" design, to be 413 feet long and with sustained speeds of 14 knots fully loaded. Builders may bid on from one to five vessels.

The Navy's order involved 159,800 tons which Mr. Edison said was "a good size navy" in itself. All but two seaplane tenders are combat ships.

One battleship will be built at the New York Navy Yard and the other at the Philadelphia Yard. Mr. Edison disclosed that they would be armed with nine 16-inch guns, the same as the six 35,000-ton battleships already building.

French Naval Plans

PARIS, (AP)—The Navy Ministry announced June 3 the contract for building the Gascogne, last of four 35,000-ton battleships, had been awarded to the Loire Shipbuilding Company at St. Nazaire.

Of the other three, the Jean Bart has been finished; the Richelieu was launched Jan. 17 at Brest; and the keel of the Clemenceau was laid in the same drydock a few hours after the Richelieu was launched.

All four were designed to offset first-line battleships built or under construction by Germany and Italy.

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Refuge for Jews On Liner Offered By Santo Domingo

HAVANA, Cuba, June 3 (AP)—Nestor Pou, Santo Domingo Consul in Havana, disclosed today that his Government had offered refuge to 907 German Jewish refugees aboard the German liner St. Louis which sailed from Havana after the refugees had been denied entry into Cuba.

The Consul said, however, that he had no answer to the offer from Luis Clasing, representative here of the Hamburg-America Line. German Jewish refugees in Havana received reports, which they could not confirm, of a wireless message from the St. Louis saying that the ship had anchored about 200 miles from Havana while a final decision was being reached regarding acceptance of Santo Domingo's offer.

The refugees, including 500 women and 150 children, were forbidden to land because they lacked Cuban consular visas, passports, and Labor Department permits.

It was believed by the Havana refugees that Herr Clasing had transmitted the offer to the steamship line's main Hamburg offices which had instructed the ship to leave yesterday, apparently for the return to Germany after protesting to Cuba.

Señor Pou said that a refugee would be allowed to stay in Santo Domingo upon payment of $500.

President Bru had ordered the St. Louis to leave or be towed from Cuban waters by a gunboat. Capt. Gustav Schroeder of the St. Louis had delayed the sailing, it was said, through fear of mass suicides aboard the ship.

Among the passengers yesterday an encouraging rumor spread that the United States Government had authorized landing of the refugees in New York, but Washington officials said no arrangements had been made to allow them to land at any United States port.

Twenty-six port police boats escorted the St. Louis out of Havana harbor and reported later that all was quiet aboard when they left her.

Flowered Floats Put in Array For Oregonian Rose Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., June 3—With hundreds of rose-surrounded homes forming a brightly dotted backdrop, Portland again becomes the mystical "City of Roses" as the June Festival unfolds.

The rose, symbol of this Pacific community, draws homage from Portlanders and from thousands of visitors as well, during the four-day celebration, June 7, 8, 9 and 10. The Festival was started in 1915 as an addition to the Portland Rose Show, and it soon grew to a four-day carnival, with the Rose Show one of its many parts, and at the same time the base on which much of the pomp is built.

For the second season, a Rose Garden contest has been sponsored for a period preceding the Festival by the Royal Rosarians, to encourage the development of planned gardens and garden units in which roses predominate.

An especial attraction in the Rose Show is a sector devoted to the postal employees' airmail exhibit. Entries for this event are brought via airmail from gardens in all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico in nearly as fresh condition as when first clipped and packed.

Out-of-Portland flowers will take the fore in the floral parade which will be held Friday, June 9. Floats are entered from cities all over the Pacific coast in competition for individual and grand sweepstakes awards, with Portland civic groups, commercial concerns and other groups.

Scheduled Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday are activities that vary from a historical fireworks display to dancing.

Wearing the diadem as ruler of the festive city through the four days, is the Queen of Rosaria, a Portland high school girl.

Jean Hoover, of Washington High School, was selected 1939 queen. She is 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs 126 pounds, and has brown eyes and light brown hair. She is the youngest ever to reign over the Rose Festival. Others in the royal court are: Phyllis Gierlich, Commerce High; Dora Mae Day, Franklin High; Patricia Simmons, Jefferson High; Marion Beebe, Lincoln High; Jean Closson, Grant High; Frances Chaney, Roosevelt High; Donna Foudre, Jane Addams High, and Hazen Pitts, Girls Polytechnic High.

On the schedule is a Junior Rose Festival and Parade, in which school children pass in review in a special park area with flower-decorated bicycles and wagons and with pets of various sorts.

On Sunday, June 4, the Royal Rosarians will conduct a ceremony at the International Rose Test Gardens in Washington Park. Monday and Tuesday have been set aside as "become acquainted days," with visits scheduled for Lambert Gardens, the sunken garden at Peninsula Park, the Festival Center rose display, and the Columbia River Highway and Timberline Lodge.

Winding up the celebration is the Golden Rose Ski Tournament on Sunday, June 11, with skiers of the Pacific northwest taking part. The event is held high on Mount Hood above Timberline Lodge.

Chicago's Taxes Remain High Despite Cost Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Although Chicago real estate taxpayers thought they were assessed plenty last year—their city ranking third among the 13 largest American cities in property tax rate—it still wasn't enough. The city government found it impossible to meet all expenses out of currently collectable funds, the Civic Federation and Bureau of Public Efficiency shows in its annual study of the city's finances, published this month.

During 1938, Chicago real estate was assessed on the basis of $9.12 for $100 valuation, adjusted to an average of 37 per cent. This gave it a rate of $33.93 as compared with New York's $26.96 and a rate of $41.30 in Boston, the city with the highest tax rate in the group.

The picture presented by the chief private research bureau here is not all dark, but it shows a number of weak spots in the municipal financial structure at the present time. Most disturbing of these, according to the Civic Federation, is the condition of the city's corporate fund, from which comes the chief income for payment of salaries of municipal employees.

Safety Precautions For Mexican Exodus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Caution to all public carriers was advised by the Mexican Government through its Ministry of Communications as the great exodus of Government employees on annual vacations began. Division chiefs of the National Railways, military commanders, and governors of states were the recipients of the instructions which urged that particular care for safety be exercised during this period when all routes are crowded.

The National Railways sold 8,000 tickets the day before the vacations began. All bus lines were sold out, and hundreds of persons were travelling by motor car. Most popular spots selected by the vacationeers were Guadalajara, Morelia, Patzcuaro, Uruapan, and Vera Cruz.

A skeleton staff was maintained in all Government offices to permit necessary business to continue. Those remaining to work take their holidays as the present group returns after its 10 days off.

Public Holiday in Southern States Marks Tribute to Jefferson Davis

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3 (AP)—Southerners paid tribute today to the Civil War leader of the South—Jefferson Davis.

It was the birthday anniversary of the soldier-statesman and only President of the Southern Confederacy.

Observed as a public holiday in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, the day was marked by closing of banks and varied memorial services.

In contrast, it was not a public holiday in Davis' native State—Kentucky—where he was born June 3, 1808.

But the Confederate leader lived in Kentucky only a few years, and it was from Mississippi that he went to the United States Senate as a champion of Southern rights.

It was also in Mississippi that he took command of a regiment of volunteers in 1846, and under Gen. Zachary Taylor gained military fame at Monterey and Buena Vista in the Mexican campaign.

And it was to the Lower South that he returned after Horace Greeley and other life-long opponents furnished bail for his release from Union custody following the Civil War.

His declining years were spent at Beauvoir on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. He passed on in New Orleans Dec. 6, 1889, while on a business trip.

Typical of tributes to the former President by modern Southern leaders was that of Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia, who described him as a "courageous soldier, brilliant statesman and noble southern patriot.

Poland Welcomes New Soviet Envoy

WARSAW (AP)—Nicholas Sharanoff, new Soviet Russian Ambassador to Poland, presented his credentials June 2 to President Mosciciki.

The ceremony was more impressive than usual, Prime Minister Gen. Felicyan Skladkowski, Foreign Minister Joseph Beck, and several other Cabinet members attending.

Auto Terms in English

Front fenders of an Englishman's car are "wings," the rear fenders are "mudguards."

Toll Bridge Funds

The Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco had taken in $3,249,000 in toll fees up to May of this year. Revenues in March, 1939, were $1,300 a day more than in the same month of 1938.

Of All Things . . . !

Goldfish Mystery

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—Goldfish disappeared so fast from the post office park fountain pool that almost every college student was under suspicion.

A guard was set and the culprit caught in the act of gulping. It wasn't a college boy, but a bird with a name like a college yell—a skeow, member of the heron family.

A Canine Record

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—Every dog has his day—and Skippy had his.

The pet of Monte and Bob Pendleton was awarded an official perfect attendance certificate during graduation exercises at Eugene Field Grade School. He didn't miss a school day in three years, even attending when his young masters were at home. Daily, Monte and Bob brought a dog food sandwich in their lunch.

Nor was Skippy fooled by the day of the week. He made no move to go on Saturdays.

A Reliable Bird

ABERDEEN, Wash. (AP)—Aberdeen relies on Oswa, a pet seagull, for its annual disappearance-reappearance bird story.

Oswa, pet of a bridge crew, always leaves in mid-April for her summer vacation. Usually she's gone 148 days—no more, no less.

Aberdeen residents know fall is about to get underway when Oswa comes back. She's expected back on her bridge roost on Sept. 6 this year.

Sunken Treasure

STRATTON, Neb. (AP)—Two years ago a Republican River bridge collapsed in a rain storm, dropping the automobile carrying Mrs. W. B. Hall of Stratton, into the water. She was rescued but lost her purse containing $185.

Recently three youths exploring the river bottom 150 yards from the bridge found the purse. They returned the money to Mrs. Hall and received $10 reward each.

Well-Traveled Fruit

The average railway haul of fresh fruits and vegetables is approximately 1,400 miles, while the average haul of all commodities is only 350 miles.

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Food Shortage in New York Looms in Warehouse Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—Cold storage warehouse workers in 22 plants here and in Jersey City are on strike for shorter working hours, tying up the movement of food supplies to retail dealers, hotels, restaurants and the World's Fair.

The strike, which is for a 40-hour week with no change in weekly wage rate of $35, was declared in union quarters to be 100 per cent effective among checkers, laborers, and other cold storage warehouse employees. Truck drivers, members of the Inland Warehousemen's Union, Local 818 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, are refusing to move anything in or out of the plants while the walk-out continues.

Approximately 60,000,000 pounds of meat, butter, eggs, cheese and fresh fruits and vegetables are handled by these warehouses weekly.

La Guardia Acts

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia sent his labor relations secretary, Nathan Frankel, into the strike zone immediately after the walk-out occurred yesterday afternoon and began efforts to bring about a settlement. Meanwhile, Alexander Moir, Chairman of the Cold Storage Warehouse Association of the Port of New York, representing the employers, declared the situation was "most serious," adding that "not one single piece of food has moved out of any of the warehouses since noon yesterday."

Edwin C. Maguire, counsel for the union, did not, however, view the situation so darkly, holding that no serious crisis in the city's food supply was in sight for at least five or six days. Unless a settlement was had within this period, however, he added, "the situation would be grave."

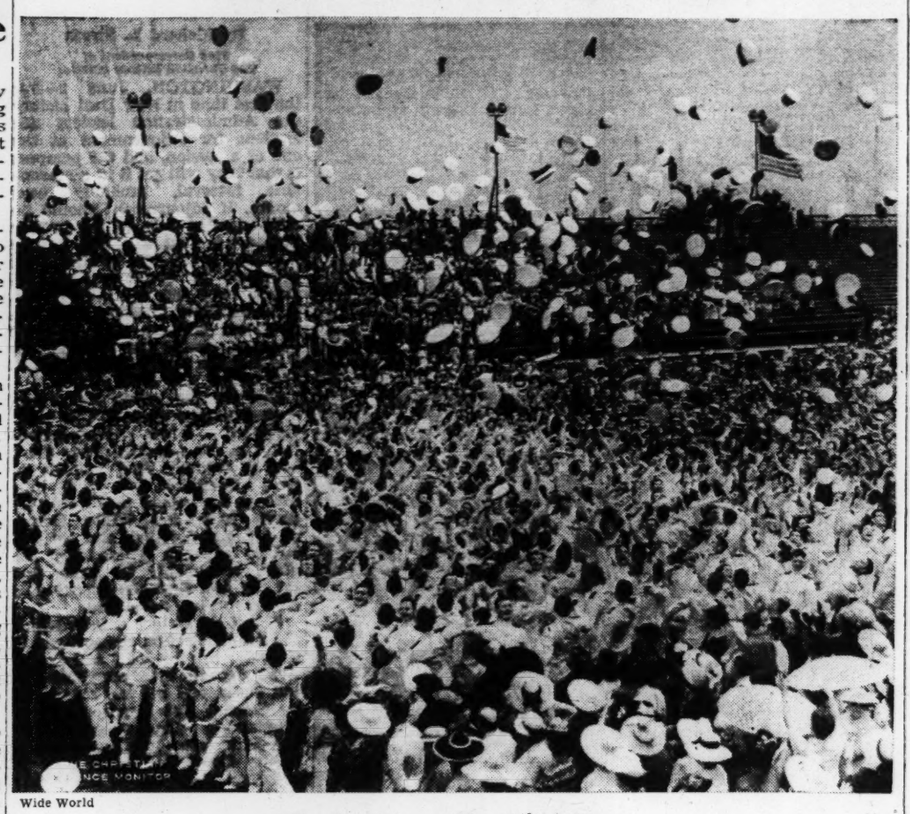
William Fellowes Morgan, Commissioner of Markets, refused to comment on the strike, but other city officials suggested that the food supply here might, in the event of need, be relieved by shipments from Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia and other eastern warehouse centers.

Employers said about 1500 men were out, while at Union headquarters the number was placed at 800.

The contract between the union and the Warehousemen's Association expired at midnight on Wednesday while negotiations for a new pact begun on May 1, were deadlocked. Mr. Moir said the union had presented alternate proposals to the warehouse owners, one calling for a reduction of hours from 44 to 40 with wages unchanged, and the other demanding an increase in pay from $35 to $40, with hours of work unchanged. Employers, he added, had offered a compromise proposal of $37.50 for a 44-hour week.

Mr. Frankel is today trying to bring the two sides together. He said he was brought into the dispute "at the eleventh hour" and that the only thing he had been able to accomplish was a 6-hour postponement of the strike, which was originally set for 6 a. m. yesterday.

Future American Admirals



Wide World

Graduation at Naval Academy

Members of the 1939 Graduating Class of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are shown tossing away their midshipmen's hats after receiving their diplomas at the first outdoor graduation exercises in more than 30 years. The exercises were held in Thompson Stadium, June 1.

Texas Liberalizes Old-Age Pensions, Financig in Doubt

AUSTIN, Texas, June 3 (AP)—Texas embarked on a new, far more liberal old-age pension program yesterday, but the question of financing it remained unanswered.

Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel signed a bill removing some of the financial restrictions formerly imposed on prospective pensioners. The measure, expected to add 50,000 persons to the State's old-age pension rolls, was passed overwhelmingly by the Legislature two weeks ago, but the Governor waited until the last possible day to act on it.

Texas, with 118,552 persons receiving pensions, stands fourth among the States in the number of pensioners in proportion to population of citizens over 65.

Urges Sales Tax

Governor O'Daniel, who advocated $30-a-month pensions to everyone past 65 in his nationally-followed campaign last summer, repeatedly but vainly has urged a constitutional amendment to include a 2 per cent general sales tax. Instead the House proposed taxes other than upon sales and suggested they be levied by statute rather than constitutional amendment.

Under the bill signed yesterday, a person would be entitled to a pension regardless of the financial condition of his children. He also could qualify even though he had cash up to $360, life insurance up to $1,000, a resident farm or city homestead, and personal property up to $1,000 if single or $1,500 if married.

Doubt was expressed that the Federal Social Security Board would match Texas pension grants under the new plan, in which case, observers said, the Legislature probably would restore the law to its former basis.

Governor's Statement

In a statement issued after he signed the bill, the Governor said:

"It is without doubt unsound public policy to promise pension liberalization as specified in this bill and then not provide the necessary money to meet the promises but inasmuch as this bill received 130 votes in the House and 21 in the Senate which is sufficient to also pass any kind of tax bill or constitutonal amendment, the lack of my signature would indicate that I questioned the sincerity and good intentions of those 151 legislators."

He added he was "showing my faith in those 151 Legislators carrying through and raising the necessary money to meet the promises."

The O'Daniel-blessed sales and natural resource tax constitutional amendment probably will come up for another vote in the House early next week. The latter provides that $20,000,000 a year State money could be spent for pensions. This would give around 180,000 oldsters an average of $18 a month State and Federal money.

Even that would be far short of O'Daniel's former goal for the estimated 290,000 Texans past 65. Current Texas pension expenditures are slightly more than $10,000,000 annually.

Art of Latin America Shown During Summer in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—An exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints illustrative of the art of the Americas is on today at Riverside Museum here, where it will continue through September 17. The show was arranged especially for visitors to the World's Fair and is under the auspices of the United States Fair Commission, whose aim was not only to show the development of art in the Americas, but through the showing to strengthen the ties of understanding and good-will between the United States and the Southern Republics.

Nine Latin-American countries are represented in the exhibition—Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Chile, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Cuba, and Mexico.

Argentina contributes the most extensive collection and although the art impulse was first stimulated in that country in the middle of the nineteenth century by French, Italian, and English artists, it has now outgrown the neo-classicism of its first instructors and produces in the several mediums work of great vigor, realism and originality.

Modernity Dominates

Art activity in Brazil centers in Rio de Jeneiro. Modern schools of thought and expression were given a powerful impetus by the revolution of 1930 and today modernity dominates living artists. A leader among them is a painter and patroness known as Tarsila, who with her husband, a poet, exerts a strong influence on cultural development.

Chile dates its recent renaissance in the arts from 1910, when she celebrated the centennial of her independence and in this connection held an international exhibition of art. This acted as an encouragement to the pursuit of collecting and also brought native talent to the top. Gifted men were sent to Europe and came home with the new cults—cubism and the doctrines of "Les Fauves." They are the prominent Chilean artists of today and are well represented at the Riverside Museum.

Once upon a time, the leading genius in Ecuador was Cesar Villacres, whose extremely personal style of painting and free technic was imitated by the younger men who are now in the ascendency. One of them, Camilo Egas, is already well know in New York for his murals at the New School for Social Research.

In Paraguay art has grown out of the soil of revolution and neighborhood wars. Five artists dominate the picture today, among whom J. Samudio was the first Paraguayan ever to paint the life of his country.

Oldest European Settlement

The Dominican Republic has as its capital Trujillo City, the oldest European settlement in the New World. It is now the art center of the country, and the Government supports the Academy of Painting by sending students abroad. The style, however, as shown in the collections, remains naïve and impressionistic. The colorful landscape recurs most often as the theme.

Art in Cuba runs parallel with the development there of democracy. Two schools appear to be equally favored—impressionism and the modern sculptural style based on mass and the art of tonality.

Guatemala's great contribution to art is her weavings, which are well represented in the Riverside collections.

The subject of Mexican art has too long been familiar to New York and the entire art loving world to justify attention here in the few lines available. Suffice to say that beside being a great art, it has a tremendous social content, and, indeed, stemmed from the recent demands of the people for life, liberty, and education.

Chicago's Halsted Street Presents: Why, Chicago's 'Halsted Street'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — People of Halsted Street—Greeks, Mexicans, Italians—left their grocery stores and fruit stands and their homes over the stores on May 20 to act in an unusual drama presented in a theater on their street.

The drama: "Halsted Street." The cast: Residents of Halsted Street.

The theater: Hull House, famous community center founded by Miss Jane Addams in the dawn of the settlement movement, and now about to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

Writing the play was a community enterprise. Jess Ogden, educational director of Hull House, wrote the lines of comment which were recited by the chorus in the Greek style, but actors helped compose their own speeches. They could do it because the play consisted of episodes from their own neighborhood life, episodes revolving around the problems of unemployment, bribery, flop houses, strikes and so on.

In this play the Greek chorus appeared in a modernized form. One of the two balconies at the back of the stage represented a street car, and the chorus appeared to be riding down Halsted Street looking at places of interest in the neighborhood. Spot lights picked out in succession five playing areas, and 150 actors and actresses in the auditorium stepped up to these areas as their turns came.

Happy audiences saw color and brightness in the scenes depicting the contribution of the nationalities in the making of Halsted Street. Mexican, Italian, and Greek dances started the whole house swaying with rhythms, or smiling, or clapping to the time of dancing feet. The music was all original, composed by Mrs. Leonard Koos of the music department.

Songs of the Negroes, and of the Jewish people, made the audiences thoughtful, and they were still more thoughtful when the chorus said,

"We've yet to learn
Our strength lies in our common need
We must not bind ourselves to race or creed.
So long as, being Greek, we hate the Mexicans,
Or being Mexicans, we hate Italians
We cannot hope to win. . . .

The fiftieth anniversary play would not have been complete if the car had not stopped at Hull House. Then the chorus chanted,

"What did Jane Addams mean?
And Hull House?
Both mean nothing if their time is gone.
Both mean America if we carry on. . . .

"In all America is the answer.
All of us knowing
That the threat to our America
Lies not overseas.
We are the threat if we try

To keep things as they are.
We are the threat if we let things slide.
We threaten democracy if we hold to race or kin.
We are the destroyers if we lay one finger
On minorities, on race, on religion."

The actual anniversary of Hull House occurs in September of this year.

They Travel to Talk

The Baylor University, Texas, debating teams traveled 108,000 miles in 1938-39 and spoke 3,261,000 words.

Judge Put Cash Of Trade Notes In Office Safe

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Only the final chapter remained in the trial of former Federal Judge Martin T. Manton today, after his testimony of receiving cash through unsecured loans had been heard by the jury trying him on a charge that he sold his judicial power.

Accused of conspiracy to obstruct justice by selling his decisions as senior member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Mr. Manton completed his testimony yesterday, telling of loans totaling more than $600,000 from litigants before him—and others—many of which were obtained on his unsecured note.

Firms and men known nationally in the business and entertainment worlds were named by him as those who lent him money nearly always in cash, which he deposited in a safe in his chambers.

There—sometimes for periods as long as two months, Mr. Manton related—the money rested, to flow out, most often in the form of cashier's checks, to pay obligations of various firms in which he was interested.

At one point, after Mr. Manton had testified that during a two-month period in 1935 more than $70,000 had been stored in the safe, Federal Judge Calvin W. Chesnut asked him:

"What kind of a safe did you have?"

To which Mr. Manton replied: "A very substantial safe, we did have."

Under cross-examination by United States Attorney John T. Cahill, Mr. Manton testified that in 1932 a loan of $250,000 was made to James Sullivan, a business associate of Mr. Manton, by the advertising firm of Lord & Thomas, after Mr. Manton had approached an attorney for the American Tobacco Compay, asking that Mr. Sullivan be loaned $25,000. Lord & Thomas were the advertising agent for the American Tobacco Company.

At the time the loan was made, there was pending before the Circuit Court an appeal of a case brought against the American Tobacco Company's President, George Washington Hill, over distribution of bonuses of $10,000,000. Subsequently a decision favorable to the company was handed down.

Harry Warner of Warner Bros., film producers, loaned the Forest Hills Terrace Corporation—Manton-controlled—$50,000 Dec. 11, 1933, Mr. Manton testified. On Dec. 12, 1933, a Circuit Court decision favorable to Warner Bros., was handed down.

"Did you go to Warner to get that money?" asked Attorney Cahill.

"I think I spoke to Mr. Warner," replied Mr. Manton.

Of the $50,000 obtained from Mr. Warner, Mr. Manton recalled, $40,000 had been repaid.

Don'ts for Fair Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—The New York Hotel Association is out today with a list of "don'ts" for World Fair visitors, warning them against gambling games, irresponsible shopkeepers and confidence men.

"Don't make acquaintances in hotel lobbies," it advises. Don't accept the advice of strangers in the streets for directions; ask a policeman.

"Don't buy tickets for the theater or any event from anyone other than bona fide agents.

"Don't look for 'bargains' except in legitimate stores. Don't give your hotel room number to strangers. Don't go slumming unless you have a proper guide. Don't sign travelers' checks until you cash them. Don't fail to put your valuables in the hotel safe."

Royalty Gets Restful Outing During Stay at Jasper Park

EDMONTON, Alberta, June 3 (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth came back to the prairies and the crowds yesterday from the mountains.

The royal visitors arrived in Edmonton late in the afternoon after a six-hour ride aboard their royal train from Jasper National Park, refreshed and rested by their 24-hour stop.

In contrast to the quiet they had just left, the King and Queen were greeted with a tremendous ovation in this bustling gateway to the vast Canadian northlands.

For 24 hours at Jasper they lived as any couple would live, spending most of the time out of doors, on easy mountain climbs clambering over a glacier, camera hunting and winding up the day at their own fireside.

Edmonton was the most northerly point of the royal tour, and here the King and Queen sensed the Arctic in the program and the sights before them.

Portage Avenue through which they moved with 68,000 persons cheering from bleachers is itself an airfield, a wide-open space untouched by tangles of wires or obstacles of any kind.

Here on this street Wiley Post landed and took off on his history-making world flight.

At the conclusion of their ride through the City the King and Queen proceeded to the Provincial Capitol for ceremonial addresses, then another drive and back to town for an official dinner before leaving late at night for Saskatoon.

From here on there will be no pause for the royal visitors such as that they enjoyed at Jasper, for their progress through Canada and their June 8-11 visit to the United States will command all their time.

As if reluctant to leave the "glittering mountains," as the Canadian Rockies were called in olden days, the King and his train stopped yesterday at the border of Jasper National Park and with the Queen went for a two-hour mountain walk.

Then they climbed aboard again, their holiday over.

C. of C. Opposes Race Betting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 3—The New Jersey Chamber of Commerce has today entered the lists against the legalization of race track gambling in the Garden State, holding that adoption of the racing amendment to the State Constitution on June 20 would be harmful to the general welfare.

Robert T. Bowman, President of the Chamber, in announcing opposition to the proposed amendment, stressed that New Jersey was primarily a manufacturing State.

"We are convinced that legalization of horse racing will not only prove to be no valuable addition to New Jersey as an industry," he continued, "but is more than likely to do a great damage to our existing industries, especially in its harmful effects on employee relations, such as have been experienced in other industrial States like Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is not good business judgment to risk the loss by our State of plants of proved worth to our economic life by venturing the establishment of an enterprise of dubious social and business value.

"New Jersey retail business will not profit from whatever may be the form of tourist dollars. It is more than likely that business in general will suffer through diversion of money now used to purchase necessities into the pari-mutuel machines. All lines of enterprise which do credit selling will find their collection dropping off during the racing season, and individual credits will be impaired.

"Most of all there is reason to be fearful of the damaging effects that legalized racing and wagering will have on New Jersey Government. During the past several years there has been perceptible improvement in the general quality and tone of public administration in New Jersey, both local and State. It is certain that the people of New Jersey desire that this trend continue. It is quite evident that wherever pari-mutuel race-track betting is legalized, there inevitably follows the collusion of promoters with politicians.

"New Jersey's business men wish to continue to make a contribution toward solving the serious problems of our State Government. They will be helpless to do this under the handicap of the most vicious phase of the racing-betting industry, namely, the inevitable tie-up between unscrupulous politicians and the interests who control and operate the pari-mutuel tracks."

Tieup at Detroit Continues

DETROIT, June 3 (AP)—Negotiations to settle the biggest tieup in the automotive industry since the 1937 sit-down strikes were stalemated today.

The strike was called May 22 by the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers against the Briggs Manufacturing Company, builders of automobile bodies.

James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, had been hopeful of settling the dispute within a few days after both sides had accepted his findings as mediator in more than a score of union grievances, but after the negotiations were adjourned late yesterday until Monday he remarked:

"Both sides were so far apart it seemed useless to continue the meetings at this time."

The walkout brought idleness to more than 70,000 automotive workers, and there were estimates that an equal number in the glass, steel and rubber industries also have been made idle by it.

Just before the week-end adjournment the Briggs management stated it would not negotiate a new contract with the C. I. O. union until a National Labor Relations Board election determines whether that faction or the independent U. A. W. headed by Homer Martin should represent the Briggs employees.

The management rejected two new union demands yesterday—for a one-week vacation with pay and a minimum wage for women equal to that for men. Mr. Dewey said it was on these proposals—which the Company estimated would cost it $800,000 annually—that the negotiations broke down.

Floridians Foresee 'Red Ink' Operation

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 3 (AP)—The Florida Legislature adjourned last night leaving the State facing, in the opinion of many legislative leaders, a deficit of $12,000,000.

The Legislature did not vote a single new tax of a widespread nature, and in one of its major moves repealed a one-half per cent gross receipts tax which produced about $2,000,000 annually.

Speaker G. Pierce Wood forecast a "rubber check" Government for the next two years.

Gov. Fred P. Cone, however, minimized fears of red ink operation, saying the deficit "won't be anything like what some people claim."

Appropriations for which the Assembly failed to provide revenue included the $9,500,000 general fund; $14,400,000 for schools; $3,800,000 for old age pensions, and $1,500,000 for special purposes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma's Legislature this year failed to balance the budget but it turned down flatly several schemes for payment of larger old-age pensions.

A spectacle new in Oklahoma's recent political history came during the pension fight when Senators arose in regular sessions to denounce crowded galleries, jammed with elderly pension advocates, as "lobbyists" led by demagogues.

The various schemes all centered in payment of $30 a month pension to all persons 60 years old, some insisting it should be paid whether needed or not. There were several variations upon the Townsend Plan and the transaction tax suggested.

The State now pays a maximum of $30 in case of need, $15 from State funds and $15 from Federal funds, financing payments with a 2 per cent sales tax.

Legislators insisted that the old people could not expect more with a deficit expected of $5,000,000 or more during the next year in spite of drastic reduction of State expenditures for all purposes.

Coal Bill Fails In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Another move to rehabilitate the anthracite industry has fallen by the wayside here with the defeat of a measure by Representative E. Kent Kane (R) of McLean County, by a vote of 24 to 24, in the last days of the Legislature which adjourned this week. Purpose of the bill was to prorate among independent and old-line hard-coal mine operators production of the major part of the world's supply of anthracite.

Defeat of the bill continues anthracite mining in Pennsylvania as an unsolved problem. In a little more than a decade production has dropped from 99,000,000 tons a year to 42,000,000 tons.

Just before the Kane bill came up for a vote, 3,000 "bootleg" miners invaded the capitol to protest against the measure, stressing that their operations constituted the only means of support for 20,000 men and their families. Upon their arrival here, Gov. Arthur H. James, a former miner, issued orders that they be afforded every protection.

The Governor had no comment to make on the defeat of the Kane bill.

Hotel Price Rise Not Due to Fair Says Official; Complaints Few

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—There are plenty of accommodations here for persons who wish to visit the New York World's Fair, and hotels have not raised prices just because of the influx of trade, according to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, following consultation with Wilbur T. Emerson, President of the Hotel Association of New York.

"I have received a number of communications from persons who have visited the City to attend the World's Fair," the Mayor said. "There have been few complaints about hotel accommodations. In fact, the majority of letters express satisfaction, not alone with the Fair itself, but with treatment by hotels and by the City generally.

"I want to impress this upon the people who intend to come to the Fair: We have rooms for every purse, and I am sure people will find what they want."

The Mayor said that "anybody in any part of the country," expecting to visit the Fair could write to his office or to the Hotel Association of New York.

Mr. Emerson, admitting that hotel prices had gone up, declared the rise was due to increased taxes and operating expenses and was not aimed at Fair visitors.

Special British Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 3—British scenes in full natural color, prepared in honor of the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to the New York World's Fair, are on view today at the Kodak Building at the exposition. The British Cavalcade of Color Pictures, as it is called, augments the regular daily show in the Hall of Color, and will continue to be shown through Saturday, June 10, when Their Majesties are expected to visit the Fair.

Coincident, too, with the visit of the King and Queen is the special showing of the Royal Photographic Society's Pictorial Section, 1939 Exhibition, under sponsorship of the Oval Table Society, Inc., of New York City. The exhibit, also shown at the Kodak Building, is divided into three parts, a new set of pictures being shown each week, ending on June 17. The show comes to the Kodak Building following a tour of several of the larger cities in the United States. June 18 to 24, inclusive, will be devoted to a special showing of the Oval Table Society, the first exhibition given over exclusively to the work of members.

The special British show includes scenes and informal pictures of the royal family taken in the gardens of Windsor Castle just before the King and Queen left England for their Canadian and American tour. The pictures were made by a representative of the Eastman Kodak Company who was sent to London for that purpose.

The Hall of Color screen, 22 feet by 187 feet, is the "stage" for panoramas in full color of the Houses of Parliament in the soft lighting of the River Thames; Warwick Castle, typical of the English countryside; Brighton Beach, one of England's most popular resorts; Loch Lomond, familiar through poetry and song, and Ireland's Giants' Causeway. In addition, there are single pictures 17 by 22 feet of the stained glass windows of England's great cathedrals, like St. Paul's and Salisbury; Buckingham Palace, and other landmarks.

The tiny color transparencies—1 by 1½ inches—used in projecting the pictures are enlarged approximately 50,000 times. Eleven twin projectors, especially designed by Kodak engineers, each weighing more than a ton, are used for projecting the pictures on the screen.

Road Violators' School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Attendance at the County Probation Department's juvenile traffic violators schools is running between 125 and 180 per class. Each Saturday from 10 a. m. to noon, the classes are held, and all juveniles cited for traffic violations are required to attend a minimum of four successive lectures and to spend as much additional time as necessary to enable them to pass examinations on all four lectures.

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Australia's Larger Role in Empire

Primary tasks in Orient cited by Menzies in pushing legations in Tokyo and Washington

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, is furthering the plan of his predecessor, the late Joseph Lyons, to establish an Australian diplomatic service.

Mr. Menzies, who announced April 27 a decision to establish legations in Washington and Tokyo, hopes to have this new department of Australian Governmental activity operating this year.

Australia now is dependent upon Great Britain's embassies and legations for its contacts with foreign nations and in urging independent representation, the Prime Minister said:

"In the Pacific we have primary responsibilities and primary risks. What Great Britain calls the Far East is our Near North.

"I have become convinced that, in the Pacific, Australia must regard herself as a principal, providing herself with her own information and maintaining her own diplomatic contacts with foreign powers."

Would Consult

Mr. Menzies said Australia still would act as an integral unit of the British Empire in full consultation with Britain, South Africa, New Zealand, and Canada. Canada and South Africa long have maintained their own diplomatic representatives in foreign countries.

"But all those consultations," he said, "must be on the basis that the primary task in the Pacific is borne by New Zealand and Australia."

Behind the immediate purpose of establishing contact with other nations, Mr. Menzies envisages a broader plan of international cooperation.

"I look forward to the day when we will have a concert of Pacific powers, pacific in both senses of the word," he said.

"This means increased diplomatic contact between ourselves and the United States, China, and Japan, to say nothing of the Netherlands East Indies and the other countries which fringe the Pacific."

Among the men whose names are mentioned for the posts of ministers to the United States and Japan are William Morris Hughes, wartime Prime Minister and now Attorney General; Stanley Bruce, another former Prime Minister who now is Australian High Commissioner in London; James Scullin, former Laborite Prime Minister; and Sir Earle Page, who acted as head of the Government between the passing of Mr. Lyons and election of Mr. Menzies.

German Colony a Problem

One problem of the Australian Government is the future of the former German territory of New Guinea, off the north coast of Australia, which the Commonwealth administers under a League of Nations mandate. It says it will oppose any attempt to end the mandate.

Mr. Menzies gave up a lucrative law practice 11 years ago in Melbourne to enter politics and quickly made a reputation as an outstanding Parliamentary debater.

Anglo-U. S. Efforts Hope of the World?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

"Hopes of the world lie in the co-operation of the English-speaking people," said Minister for External Affairs, Mr. William M. Hughes, speaking recently at the opening of the Commonwealth Rolling Mills, Ltd., a corporation partially supported by American capital. "We in Australia resemble another United States of America and look on that Republic as a model pointing the way to the goal we have resolved to reach."

"We hail this plant as a symbol of co-operation between America and Britain, which promises the real hope of that co-operation that will ensure peace in the world."

United States expected to have legation in Canberra; Australians look to defenses.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Australia is expected to file a formal request within a few weeks for the opening of full diplomatic relations between itself and the United States as Oriental clouds shadow its future in the Pacific.

Australia lies in the war-torn, war-threatened Far East. The ambitions Japan is showing toward the Asiatic Continent concern the 7,000,000 Australians—because in any war the British fleet would be tied up in Europe and unable to defend them.

Hence they must rely on themselves.

U. S. Expected to Accept

Australia now is represented in Washington by a diplomatic officer attached to the British Embassy. But it wants a full-fledged legation, with a minister in charge and several secretaries. Moreover, it wants an American legation in Canberra.

When the request comes from Australia, the State Department is expected to accept it. Recently Stanley M. Bruce, formerly Australian Prime Minister and now High Commissioner in London, visited Washington, mentioned the idea of a legation and saw it given cordial welcome.

It is Australia that is taking the initiative. This is partly because of protocol, which means diplomatic "Hoyle." When it comes to opening diplomatic relations, the smaller nation does the asking. But the principal reason that the request is coming from Canberra is that the Australians genuinely want a direct diplomatic connection with the United States.

Ireland and two British dominions, Canada and the Union of South Africa, already have duly accredited representatives here presiding over legations. Australia thus will join a British family in Washington.

Reports reaching here say that Australia will choose one of the high-ranking officers in the Government as its first Minister to the United States. Attorney General R. G. Casey is mentioned among likely selections.

Points of Contact

Many events are bringing Australia and the United States closer together:

There is the United States' acquisition of joint control of the Pacific islands of Canton and Enderbury which will facilitate air travel between the United States and Australia.

Next comes Australia's abolition of the import permits which discriminated against American products and forced the United States to place it on the economic blacklist.

Then there is the Administration's desire to change the Neutrality Act so that in time of war normal shipping could be continued to the outlying areas of a belligerent—areas not in a danger zone. Australia, being an outlying portion of the British Commonwealth, trade could be maintained with it—if Congress approved—even though Britain itself came under the provisions of the Neutrality Act.

Lastly there are soundings going on between the two countries for a trade agreement.

It looks as if Australia, with a program for manufacturing 1,000 fighting planes a year and for building up a Navy, might make itself a factor in the Pacific.

Sir Philip Sassoon

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—Sir Philip Sassoon, who passed on here today, was former Undersecretary for Air. Since 1937 Sir Philip had been First Commissioner of Works. He was a trustee of the National Gallery from 1921 to 1928 and, since 1929, of the Wallace Collection, Tate Gallery.

He was private secretary to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of British armies in France from 1915 to 1918. He was Undersecretary for Air from 1924 to 1929 and 1931 to 1937.

Child Refugees Find Haven in Britain

Non-Aryan Christians Find a New Home

Here are some of the Non-Aryan Christian children brought to freedom and safety in Britain from Great Germany by the Society of Friends. The parents smiled bravely as they said goodbye when the children left home for safety in a foreign land. But some of these parents have been obliged to return to cold and hunger and persecution in their own homes because it has not been possible for them to leave Greater Germany.

Canadian Groups Ask Full Inquiry Into Nazi Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Passage in the House of Commons of the Official Secrets Act, which among other things empowers the Government to cancel the citizenship of foreign-born citizens found spreading objectionable propaganda, focuses attention on the demands reaching Ottawa for investigation into pro-Nazi activities in the Dominion.

The Toronto City Council, the German-Canadian League and western Veterans' Posts have made these requests, within the past three months.

Debate on the Official Secrets Act brought charges from A. A. Heaps, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Member from Winnipeg, that foreign propagandists were stirring up racial hatred in Canada. In reply, the Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, declared that the Federal Government knew all about foreign propaganda in the Dominion, and had several times advised representatives of foreign governments that their duties did not include the influencing of naturalized Canadian citizens though formerly nationals of their countries.

Newspapers Continue Battle

Canadians have been conscious for many months of a campaign to spread totalitarian propaganda in Canada, particularly among the German-Canadians. Prairie Province newspapers, for example, have kept up a running editorial battle with the Deutsche Zeitung, pro-Nazi German-language newspaper of Winnipeg. But the mass of complaints have come in since the international tension in April, when sabotage threats seemed to necessitate armed patrols at Canadian public buildings, dams, and utilities—a development attributed more to Irish anti-British sentiment than to totalitarian sympathizers.

Toronto's City Council voted in April to ask the Federal Government to conduct a public inquiry into the operations, property and sources of income of Nazi, Fascist, and Communist organizations in Canada. This would be done under the Dominion Inquiries Act.

In May, the Quebec Provincial Government seized a "pro-Nazi" film. At the same time Premier Maurice L. Duplessis declared, "The Quebec Government will not tolerate any Nazi propaganda, Communist propaganda, or any propaganda whatsoever which is contrary to the democratic institutions of this Province."

Canadian Youth Guarded

The complaint of the German-Canadian League and the various veterans' associations directs attention to what is regarded as a chief center of Nazi effort—the Prairie Provinces. Nazi propaganda, it is said, has been flourishing in Saskatchewan, where the German-born number 9,832 out of a total population of 921,785, and in Manitoba.

Special efforts to reach the German youth have been made, leaders realizing that the economic difficulties facing young people in some sections of western Canada might make youth a fertile soil for subversive propaganda. Pamphlets and books, printed in Germany, have been circulated.

The German-Canadian League, however, points out that the pro-Nazis constitute but a small minority among the 500,000 Canadians of German descent. Yet the effort to proselytize goes on, and charges have been made at Winnipeg that efforts to intimidate democratically-inclined Germans have taken the form of personal intimidation and threats against relatives still in Germany.

The German-Canadian League, although launching its own educational effort to promote democracy among the German-Canadian young people, argues that a Government inquiry into Nazi propaganda would deflate the Nazi campaign and at the same time eliminate the un-Canadian activities.

Non-Aryan Christians Present Refugee Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Since last July 2,632 non-Aryan Christian refugees — some of them children—have been brought to Britain from Greater Germany by the Society of Friends and other organizations.

Many thousands more of these people of Jewish ancestry, are waiting in their homes for opportunity to escape.

Some of them are parents who have elected to part with their children rather than see them grow up in persecution. These parents cannot at present escape because the rush to emigrate of other refugees who are professing Jews has been far beyond the capacity of the very limited resources of those trying to rescue them.

The waiting-rooms of the Society of Friends in London are crowded with refugees who have been able to gain admission to Britain.

How to Care for Them

The question is how to provide for them permanently.

Some 260 men are being trained for agriculture in centers set up for this purpose in the British Isles by the Friends Society and in co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association.

In some cases these men have wives and children with them. Carpentry, engineering, shoemaking, plumbing, baking, and other trades likely to be of use overseas are being taught to some others through the generosity of individual employers and technical colleges.

A few have found jobs in Britain where there has been a demand for industrial chemists and other technicians and trained workers without British applicants to fill the vacancies. Refugees have also set up factories of their own in many places, thus helping to provide work not only for others like themselves but also for some of Britain's own unemployed.

More Funds Needed

During the past three months 145 Non-Aryan Christian refugees have been sent out to various countries overseas including the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Bolivia, and Paraguay, but more money is needed for this work.

Many additional refugees could be provided for in this manner but for want of more people to guarantee to support one or more refugees until they leave England, and also in the United States as admission there often depends upon such help. To undertake responsibility of the kind may be beyond the capacity of those who are not themselves in easy street. But the burden can often be shared and few forms of self-sacrifice can be better worth while than that of enabling deserving refugees to make good as in most cases they do, once they can obtain a start.

In one instance a university graduate from Austria for whom it had long seemed impossible to provide, obtained a lectureship in the United States where he has settled down, taking his six children with him. Letters of gratitude arriving at the Friends' headquarters from such people in all parts of the world are a standing witness to the value of the work of mercy that is being done.

Contrast in Views

In contrast with such communications is one from another graduate. This man from being a war prisoner in Italy returned to Germany where he became a school teacher, eventually marrying a fellow university student. He has now been deprived of his post because his wife is of Jewish ancestry. He is himself also barred by the existing law where he is, alike from other teaching, from literary work, and from journalism by which he might otherwise have supported his family which includes a son now 11 years old.

Yet the cost of emigration is beyond his means and it has not been possible up to the present to provide for him in any other way. At the moment he and his wife and son are still in the apartment they have hitherto occupied. But they are under notice to quit.

Ordinary people in Greater Germany are bewildered at what has been happening. They are also for the most part in no way in sympathy with the persecution that is going on, though usually afraid to allow this to appear. A visitor just back in England after a tour in Greater Germany told of restaurants with big notices at the doors declaring "No Jews wanted," yet quietly admitting them and conducting them to back rooms where they can meet their friends.

She describes a characteristic sight in the departure of a train carrying away children for whom homes had been found overseas, leaving, however, the parents behind.

"The smiling courage of the parents," she says, "during the two hours they had to stand on the platform and keep the children happy, was wonderful. But the picture changed when the train had gone." The problem she adds, is "to keep up courage, when there is no longer incentive to action."

Headquarters of the Society of Friends, Germany Emergency Committee, is Bloomsbury House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1 England.

More U. S. Talent for Bowl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—During the past five years more native-born artists and conductors have appeared in the Hollywood Bowl than the total for the entire 13 preceding seasons. A report by the Southern California Symphony Association listed 179 American artists and conductors in the five-year period, of which 142 were native-born.

Front Plan for Chile Covers All Phases of Its Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — President Aguirre's first message to Congress marked a departure from practice. He restricted his speech to a comprehensive statement of the political, social, and economic activities of the executive power, emphasizing that statistics are available for all who want to refer to them.

The President, who has often been accused of weakness towards the extreme Leftist partners of his Popular Front Government, insisted that the Front would go forward with its program and that the cohesion of the Leftist parties, including the Communists, represented a triumph which would be translated into action in the shortest possible time. He left no doubt that his Government is interested in works as well as words.

First Declaration

"Our first declaration at home," he said, "is to maintain the order that will permit us to realize our desire for a healthy and rapid evolution, which will facilitate an equitative diffusion of the social classes, and a juster distribution of the means of living."

Señor Aguirre declared there were two forces opposing his Government—respectable traditionalist elements and those who would obstruct the solution of national problems.

"Both elements," he said, "will be tolerated by the Government so long as they maintain their opposition in accordance with the Constitution and the laws."

Wants Producers

President Aguirre promised to maintain democracy, respect for the Constitution at home, and cooperation with all foreign friends European tension, he said, had sent many immigrants to their shores and, although the Government had no religious or racial policies, it desired to restrict entries to people in productive industries. "We do not want any money lenders, speculators, professional or businessmen," he continued. Technical men might come to the country for stipulated periods until Chileans were trained to take their places. He announced a bill to commence the nationalization of retail trade

The President also heralded measures introducing extended preventive medicine," with paid holidays for mining workers by the sea and for seaside workers in the mountains. A national sports association will be organized, not only to stimulate outdoors activity but also understanding among the social classes. The family allowance, at present restricted to white collar workers, will be extended to workers and members of the armed forces. Judges will be given increased salaries. Women will be "incorporated in active national life and enjoy all the civil and political rights of man."

Housing Plans

Referring to the law which approved expenditure of 500,000,000 pesos on workers' houses the President said he would not follow the tradition of building these in special quarters, as in the suburbs of cities. "This accentuates social differences," he explained. "My idea," he stated, "is that the employer and the working man should live within the cities, so they both can enjoy the same privileges of schools, libraries, and other amenities."

He disclosed his intention to organize a national transport concern, linking roads, railways, and steamships along the 2,800-mile length of Chile. Agriculture would be served by a system of warehousing with deposits at all railway stations.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

German Music Festivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Three names, those of Brahms, Strauss, and Pfitzner, have predominated in Berlin's music life of recent weeks.

The annual German Brahms festival took place this year at Berlin, and lasted more than two weeks. In many respects it was rich in significance. After a slow start, the interest of the public grew ever keener, and toward the end every concert was sold out, including the chamber music, piano, and Lieder concerts.

This is remarkable for the reason that at the conclusion of a rich season one would really not expect such a demand for music, and also because in part it is a question of an entirely new public which is here being interested in serious music through clever organization. This success is to be esteemed the more highly because it was not at all due—as is often the case—to the attraction of eminent soloists more than to the music itself. For neither the Berlin Philharmonic nor Furtwängler with his drawing qualities participated.

But there had been engaged a number of outside orchestras and directors, who possess of themselves no particular drawing power for the public here: the orchestra of the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce, which under its present director, Hermann Abendroth, has greatly declined in tone- and playing-technique; the federal orchestra from Hamburg, under the delicate touch of Eugen Jochum, the Dresden Philharmonic, with Paul van Kempen, and—by far the best orchestra of all these—the Munich Philharmonic, which for the past year has been conducted by the Vienna director, Oswald Kabasta, and which under this eminent musician has made an enormous advance in standing.

* * *

The artistic climax of the festival was the presentation of Brahms' Requiem. The writer has heard this music times without number, but what took place here under the hand of Herbert von Karajan as conductor was something so entirely new and so grippingly magnificent that one felt one was hearing an entirely new composition. And yet one found with amazement that it was nothing else than the strictest fulfillment of what the score prescribes, a musicianship of chamber music delicacy and restraint of expression, an exposition of contrapuntal play of lines, which brought the musical characters to an entirely unanticipated plasticity. Freed from the dust of tradition, this production dispelled the legend of Brahms as "Nur-Romantiker" [solely a romanticist] and placed him clearly in the vicinity of Bach.

Just a year has passed since the Berlin début of the then unknown conductor, Karajan. That fact and also the fantastic career of this man came to mind when, shortly before the Requiem, he directed a concert of the Philharmonic, as he did also last year. Like his every appearance, however critically one may test it, this occasion too gave renewed evidence of his extraordinary ability: charming indeed was the manner in which he first tested to the point of crystal clarity Haydn's Symphony in E flat major (with the famous roll of the kettledrums in the overture) and then played it on this basis with ardor and an enchanting elasticity. Then in Debussy's "La mer" he proved his sensitiveness to tone colors and to the characteristically floating atmosphere of this score; and finally he made Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" into a composition musically stirring and liberated from any inflation of tone and feeling.

* * *

Two eminent composers have recently celebrated an unusual jubilee: Hans Pfitzner reached his seventieth anniversary, and Richard Strauss his seventy-fifth. They represent antipodes such as could not be more strongly delineated: Strauss, world-renowned for decades, a brilliant and fascinating figure who by virtue of his creative individuality has succeeded in leading the music of the nineteenth century after Wagner to a final peak; Pfitzner, on the other hand, a genuine romanticist, thoroughly absorbed and submerged in his ideas, to whom a wide and penetrating activity has been denied and who has thus always had to stand in the shadow of Strauss.

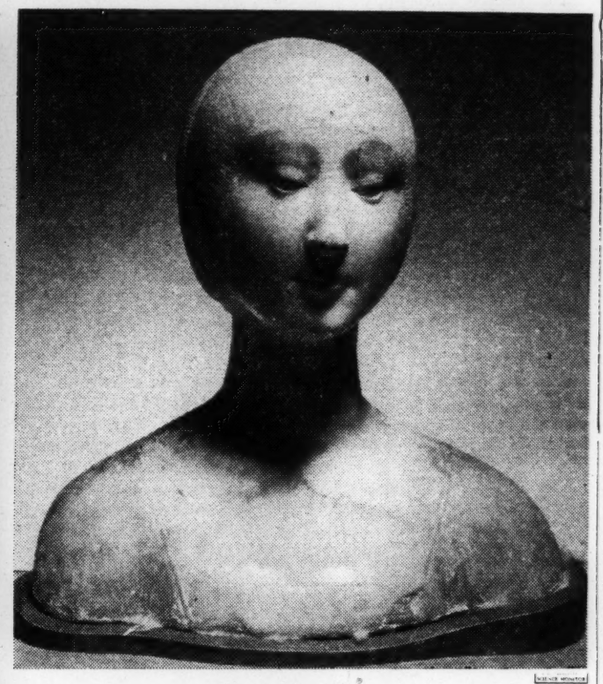
This difference was expressed even in the music festivals: Pfitzner had to be satisfied with a beautiful new staging at the Staatsoper of his most successful opera, "Palestrina," and a few concert productions; Strauss, on the other hand, conducted a Philharmonic concert of his own compositions, also, from the director's desk of the Staatsoper, "Arabella," and—with Germaine Lubin of the Paris Opéra in the title role—"Ariadne auf Naxos." The Staatsoper also produced, as preparation for the Strauss week in June, a new staging of "Die Frau ohne Schatten," which in spite of excellent décors by Emil Preetorius, inspired by Persian art, and in spite of excellent singers throughout, was not able to rise above the problems of this composition.

In addition to these outstanding musical events, we continued to hear the usual concerts. Among those by soloists we should mention the piano recital of Emil Ritter von Sauer, one of the last of the group of great pianists following Liszt. The mental and technical buoyancy of this virtuoso are amazing, and the inspiration of the audience was deep and heartfelt. At the last concert matinée of the Staatsoper only contemporary composers were heard. A soprano aria of Hortense, like filigree in its delicacy, and two duets from the opera "Napoleon," by Edmund von Borck, were by far the best and most interesting parts of this program of first and original productions.

Courtesy, Brooklyn Museum

Painting on Glass

"Philadelphienne" (nineteenth century), lent for the Exhibition of Popular Art in America, at the Brooklyn Museum



At the Golden Gate Fair

"Bust of Woman," by Francesco Laurana (fifteenth-century Sicilian)

Early English Water Colors

By Jan Gordon

London

May in London brings out the more delicate blooms of British art, the early English water colorists. Every year the Fine Art Society, the Squire Gallery, the Palser Gallery, and Mr. Walker hang their delightful discoveries on the wall, and wait for us to admire the plums under their thumbs.

In general the yearly tone of each separate water color show does not alter a great deal. At the Fine Art Society, for instance, you are sure to find some of the really important Turners, some fine De Wints, and vigorous Rowlandsons. This year there are three exquisite monochromes by Alexander Cozens, a lovely, spacious Francis Towne of "Carnarvon Castle," and 19 sketches by David Cox, most of them from the collection of G. W. Macfarlane, which, as they have not hitherto been framed and hung up, have preserved the painter's pristine sparkle.

The Palser Gallery has a similar character but contains a Gainsborough drawing, "Landscape with Watermill," four Cotmans, and a number of fine small Rowlandsons. An interesting footnote to artistic history is added by a collection of about 70 monochrome drawings by Dr. Thomas Monro, the Maecenas of the early water color school. He encouraged the young men to use his house as a studio in the evenings, giving them supper as well as a half-crown for each work. One such painting done at Dr. Monro's is actually on show, a delicate "View near Geneva" by young Turner after J. R. Cozens. Dr. Monro's own work is not without interest; he was evidently an admirer and disciple of Gainsborough, and many of his compositions are well handled and unexpected.

The "Squire" exhibition depends on its unusual character. As the highest price demanded for any work is under 16½ guineas one might not expect to find there any of the heavyweights. Nevertheless, for that you may get an early Turner, a small Chrome, a Girtin, a Cotman, or a Bonington drawing. But the most interesting discoveries are those among the secondary masters, Anthony Devis, J. T. Serres, James Ward, F. L. T. Francia (Bonington's master), John Thirtle, R. Cruickshank, J. Stark, and an unexpectedly fine Alfred East "Pastoral—Morning." Among such you back your fancy and you do not pay too big a price.

* * *

Water color being the most characteristic British method of pictorial expression, one is tempted to turn from the early masters to enquire into contemporary methods. This should cause no despair. Wilson Steer, an exhibition of whose water colors is being staged by the Barbizon Gallery, belongs perhaps rather to the older school than the younger, his most characteristic virtues being delicacy of wash, suggestion of atmosphere, and fine placing of accent. But among those who pursue a twentieth-century style such artists as Paul Nash, John Nash, Pitchforth, Epstein, Keith Henderson, Alan Sorrell, Mrs. Granger Taylor, Keith Baynes, Edward Bawden, Meninsky, and others are of high interest.

To these another is added by his exhibition at Tooth's Gallery, Eric Ravilious has not been unknown; his previous work has been distinguished by an imaginative approach, ingenious and inventive designing, and great control of texture and color. The present show affirms all this but indicates triumphantly that what one might have claimed as delightful whimsy has in fact considerably more solid foundations. A boat on the mud, the window of a local inn, a lighthouse under a cliff at dusk, or a bit of village street in a drizzle give Eric Ravilious the chance of evoking images that awaken hitherto untouched chords of memory, with a style that is almost impeccable.

Mural painting, which has not been practiced very seriously in Britain for some time, is now being ogled by the oncoming artists. They are beginning to protest against the practice of painting an easel picture, sticking it to a piece of wall and calling it a decoration. A small exhibition was held some weeks ago at the Building Center in Bond Street by a few younger artists. Most of it might be classed as rather light-weight, although well founded and ingenious.

* * *

But the muralists are gathering themselves for a more concerted effort. The Society of Mural Painters purposes to organize for the purposes of self-help and encouragement most of the better known mural painters in the country. Augustus John has been proposed as president and an exhibition will shortly be staged at the Tate Gallery.

As far as I remember, however, the list does not contain the name of an artist who by his latest exhibition suggests that he has as high natural gifts for mural decoration as anybody in Britain. This is Mark Gertler, and the exhibition is at the Lefevre Gallery. For a long time Gertler has been feeling his way forward with strongly colored, massive, rather Picassoesque pictures, remarkable for a kind of nobility of matière untouched by any other artist here. His basic style is still unchanged but suddenly one sees his work as authentic wall painting, as something strong enough in itself to brighten and enhance stone or plaster work to great advantage. And yet I do not know. The normal Briton of taste is scared of color. He is scared of vulgarity and often associates color in art with vulgarity. Thus he may become incapable of seeing color as an art in itself. . . . No, I cannot imagine who is going to give Gertler the job of decorating somewhere: but it's a pity.

Marian Anderson at the Fair

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Unless rumors current of possible reorganization become fact the official musical program of the New York World's Fair has come to a premature end, apparently through lack of popular support. However, one projected attraction with a musical element, the Polish Ballet, has not permitted cancellation, but will occupy the Hall of Music from June 6 to 18, under the joint auspices of the Fair and the Polish Government. That interval of imported dance over, the Hall of Music, which has turned out to be a very comfortable place and good for hearing, will shelter for a time the "Hot Mikado," now flourishing at the Broadhurst Theater, Manhattan!

In any event, the last given of the afternoon recitals at the Hall of Music, Marian Anderson's, on May 28, was a memorable occasion. This time the Hall, which seats nearly 2,400, was filled to capacity, and 200 would-be entrants were turned away. The eminent contralto, for her part, rewarded the great audience with singing of uncommon distinction. She also, pursuant to a genial custom of hers, provided a program that was not only agreeably diversified, but intrinsically worth while.

* * *

Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Bellini, and Sibelius were the composers drawn on before the concluding group of Negro spirituals. Miss Anderson, however, was not content to limit her choice of lyrics to those ordinarily sung. Thus one of her Schubert songs must have been quite new to the generality of her hearers, the deeply felt and tenderly religious "Vom Mitleiden Mariae." Of the Sibelius group, only "Die Libelle" and "Black Roses" were familiar, and the former thanks solely to Miss Anderson's frequent singing of it.

Her special triumphs of the afternoon included, in their various ways, all the Sibelius songs and the spirituals, Bach's "Komm' süsser Tod," Schubert's "Aufenthalt" and "Erlkönig," besides the aforesaid "Vom Mitleiden Mariae," and his "Ave Maria," an additional number and delivered with an incomparable breadth and conviction. Exceedingly interesting was the treatment of "Casta Diva" from "Norma" (transposed downward for contralto) and truly magnificent the declamation of the fragment retained of the preceding recitative; but the long cantabile phrases of the Andante were not without technical flaws.

* * *

Oddly enough, only three days previously, on the evening of May 25, Miss Anderson had given a recital at Carnegie Hall which had packed every available inch of that commodious auditorium. Her program offered for the first time here the heroine's part of the card scene in "Carmen," which she set forth eloquently. Particularly impressive, too, were Schubert's "Der Tod und das Mädchen" and "Ave Maria" (which always figures somehow at an Anderson recital) and the spirituals.

Unfortunately the final concert of the official World's Fair schedule at the Hall of Music failed to attract the crowds. The few who attended, though, on the evening of May 29, heard choral singing of exceptional quality. The choral body was the Schubert Choir of Brantford, Ont., under the direction of Major Henri K. Jordan, who founded it 33 years ago.

Not only did this mixed chorus prove itself proficient in all the departments of choral singing, but it offered a program admirably calculated to interest and please. That included, for instance, numbers by such masters of times long past as Jakob Handl (also known as Gallus), Richard Dering, and Henry Purcell. Among moderns well represented were Granville Bantock, César Cui, Percy Grainger, Elgar, Balfour Gardiner, and Jerome Kern (in an arrangement of "Ol' Man River"). Though much of the singing was a cappella, piano accompaniments were played where needed by Edith Buckley and M. E. Foster.

The World's Fair opera series at the Metropolitan ended on the evening of May 23 with a second presentation of "Tristan und Isolde." For this ultimate event the house was sold out. As usual Lauritz Melchior and Kirsten Flagstad headed the cast—Mr. Melchior not quite in the vein till the last act; Mme. Flagstad singing well throughout.

Doris Doe resumed in Brangäne a role that she had not sung for a number of seasons, giving gratifying evidence of her growth as an operatic artist. Unfortunately she was not well placed for the song of warning in Act II, where her tones were largely covered by the orchestra. But in Act I her voice rang out bravely. Julius Huehn, the Kurvenal, in his turn, testified to artistic growth. Emanuel List, the King Mark, has been known to sing better. Artur Bodanzky conducted with notable breadth and intensity.

Inquest and Examination

By Harold Hobson

London

"Inquest," at the Duke of York's, has returned to the London theater, and Miss Sybil Thorndike, at the Duchess, has rejoined the cast of "The Corn Is Green."

It is said that a trial scene has never been known to fail upon the stage. "Inquest" is in essence nothing but a single trial scene, prolonged through three acts. Its merit is that, by preferring a coroner's inquiry in a country village to the pomp and panoply of a formal court of justice, it is able to show two vividly contrasting characters, representing entirely different social experiences and intellectual backgrounds, who could not plausibly have been brought face to face in more exalted legal surroundings.

* * *

For undoubtedly the drama of the play is found chiefly in the conflict between the crusty, opinionated, but easily flattered old coroner, presented by Mr. Herbert Lomas with a rich appreciation of local eccentricity, and the suave, keen King's Counsel from London. In the early stages of the drama, whilst yokels are being examined, and the foundation facts of the play are being laboriously laid, the action is slow and uncertain, though even here Mr. Lomas' coroner is so cleverly individualized as to compensate for the absence of excitement of plot with the interest of personality.

From the opening scene it is evident that young Mrs. Hamilton, whose husband has apparently been killed, is shielding someone; and it is plain that her relations with her mother-in-law are unusually close. Thereafter, until near the end of the play, little is revealed that pushes the action forward. The hold of the drama weakens until the third act, when the latent hostility of coroner and distinguished lawyer suddenly flares up into a right royal flame. For a few brilliant minutes there are thrust and counter-thrust, blow and counter-blow, parry and feint, with all the fire and skill of a duel in a novel of Dumas. Mr. Campbell Gullan, as the lawyer, excellently conceives his part, especially in his precipitous transformations from apparently uncontrollable indignation to the smoothest flattery. But his voice is not equal to the tremendous demands made upon it; and at times it shows signs of wear.

* * *

"Inquest" is one long examination; and an examination, though of a different kind, is the central theme of "The Corn Is Green," the most successful play that Mr. Emlyn Williams has yet written. A vigorous, educated woman, more at home perhaps on the soap box than in a drawing room, played by Miss Thorndike, comes to a Welsh mining village some time toward the end of the last century. There she tries to start a school, and is at first opposed by the local squire, a stupid but, on the whole, well-meaning man. Undiscouraged, she carries on, and in a certain Morgan Evans, a pit boy, she discovers a potential intellectual genius. She trains him intensively, until, within three years, he is ready to sit for an Oxford scholarship. The second act closes as Evans throws his first anxious glance over the examination paper, and Mr. Williams, who is actor as well as author, cleverly shows the gradual clarification of his wits, as the pace of his fingers drumming on the table slackens, and he hunches up his shoulders and begins to write.

One or two points in the play hereabouts are not very clear. There is no explanation why Evans took the examination in his own village instead of going to Oxford; and the viva seems, rather unaccountably, to be held seven months after the written papers were sent in. But these are minor points. More serious is the fact that Evans' spectacular intellectual advances do not quite convince; and the essay by which he first attracts the schoolmistress's attention, even if it could have been written by a pit boy, could hardly have been written at all in the nineteenth century. Its obscurity and repetitions are post-Eliot and post-Stein.

But the dramatic value of the play is enduring. Those acquainted with Wales say that the setting and characterization are true and illuminating.

'Art in Our Time'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Reading broadly the title "Art In Our Time," as the Museum doubtless intends one should, the huge exhibition at the new Museum of Modern Art embraces not only the paintings, water colors, prints, sculpture, and photography of today but of a considerable stretch of the past as well. Work by artists active from 50 to 75 years ago is included in the show, which celebrates an important milestone in the museum's history, its tenth anniversary.

Historical, and richly so, for example, are the collections of late nineteenth-century paintings, the folk-art pictures and sculpture. Even the films of the David W. Griffith era of 25 years ago, tinged with unmistakable quaintness, are not far this side of antique objects—and yet there is plenty of justification for the historical inclusions. For the museum, whose modern policies have always been clear, explains root sources as well as holds up to admiration the flower of its special belief.

Thus the exhibition which celebrates in the efficiently designed new building what A. Conger Goodyear, the former president, calls the museum's coming of age, is in a sense a recapitulation of specific stages in the 10-year history of the institution. It began, it will be remembered, with the memorable "Cézanne, Gauguin, Seurat, and Van Gogh" exhibition, devoted to the so-called pioneers of modern art. The present show brings them, and other nineteenth-century Frenchmen, prominently again into the picture. It followed with the contemporary French—and again they are fully represented in the museum. Another milestone was the "Homer, Eakins, Ryder" show—a splendid recognition of the American pioneers. One of the strongest groups in this exhibition is that devoted once more to their paintings.

And as with the work on canvas, so it is with the work in other mediums—a record of museum growth. The activities of the department of architecture, established in 1932; the branch of industrial art, added in 1933, and finally the film library, created two years later, all form integral parts of the whole summary.

The visitor, ticking off the 379 exhibits of painting, sculpture and photographs, exclusive of the houses and housing, industrial design, and films, has his labors cut out for him; for no such comprehensive show can be completely enjoyed at a single intensive visit. But the three floors of show space, designed for flexibility with the aid of movable partitions and detachable strip lights, seemed to warrant a full use of all available facilities. Beginning on the street floor and ending two floors above, one is impelled by the sequential arrangement of rooms toward a progressive course through the entire show.

* * *

If one's time be limited one should go at once to the second stage, that comprising the late nineteenth-century French and American exhibits, which are among the finest ever arranged here. There are six Renoirs, nine Cézannes, four Gauguins, six Van Goghs, three Seurats, three Lautrecs, two Redons, and two Rousseaus—not ordinarily representative works, but in a majority of instances veritable masterpieces of these artists. The Renoir "Luncheon of the Boating Party," Cézanne's "Card Players," Van Gogh's "L'Arlésienne," Lautrec's "Au Moulin Rouge," and Rousseau's "The Sleeping Gypsy" give a partial indication of the quality of the selection.

The same selectiveness is apparent in the American paintings of comparable date. And here some surprises will be experienced, for not only are the earlier recognized favorites, Homer, Eakins, and Ryder, included, but La Farge, also, with his admirable "Paradise Valley," and Whistler and Sargent, as well. A considerable broadening of the museum's taste is implied by the inclusion of Whistler's "The White Girl" and Sargent's "Mrs. Gifford Dyer" and "Robert Louis Stevenson." However, it is Homer, six of whose works are shown; Ryder, with five paintings, and Eakins, with four, who are most impressively represented on this occasion.

* * *

As a foretaste of what one may see next fall in the big retrospective Picasso exhibition which is planned for the opening of the museum's autumn season in October, there are 11 works by the French contemporary on display, including examples of all his many phases, from the early 1900's to the present time. Picasso figures most prominently in the extensive show of paintings devoted to foreign and American contemporary artists. There are, for further example, six Matisses, three Derains, two Modiglianis, and characteristic work by Utrillo, Soutine and Kokoschka as well as Bonnard and Vuillard. In the abstract rooms, near to Picasso, are Braque, Léger, Gris, Duchamp, Kandinsky, Klee, and others, represented in most cases by a single work or two canvases apiece.

As for the American contemporaries, the list is quite as extensive, and to name the artists is to name a score at least who are well known, from Davies, Brook, Sterne, Speicher, and other middle-ground moderns, to Marsh, Benton, Grant Wood, Paul Cadmus, and others recognized for their essentially American brands of realistic commentary in painting.

C. B.

A New Play by Jean Giraudoux

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

"Ondine," the new play by Jean Giraudoux which Louis Jouvet has just produced, has indeed the fluidity of water: its freshness, its carefree babbling, and also here and there its pools hidden in the green shade, its still serenity, its depth, most of all its transparency.

Water, when pure, is a poetical symbol for transparency. Ondine is a transparent being, and Ritter Hans von Wittenstein zu Wittenstein is opaque as the earth. The love of these two is as the love of the water for the earth, of the earth for the water.

The story is familiar, reminiscent of the theme of Hans Andersen's tale. Nevertheless it is not from Andersen's but from the less well-known tale by the French-German romantic La Motte-Fouqué that M. Giraudoux has drawn his inspiration.

The dramatist has followed the legend faithfully, even to the actual incidents related by La Motte-Fouqué. But his setting is as in stained glass, which gives it not only the innumerable colors of the varied ideas there so skilfully assembled, but a radiant translucency that reveals the external light.

A fisherman and his wife, whose daughter has mysteriously disappeared when very young, have adopted a little girl whom they discover to be an undine, and whom they accordingly name Ondine. One stormy day a knight enters their hut seeking food and shelter. This knight is Hans, who is engaged to the King's ward, Bertha. Ondine supposedly is at the time 15, yet she is an "immortal," and she knows things of which ordinary mortals are yet ignorant. The moment she sees Hans, she recognizes that it is through him that she will receive a mortal sense. In vain Ondine's uncle, King of the Water Sprites, warns her of the fate which awaits both Hans and herself should her lover prove untrue.

When the curtain rises on the second act, Ondine and Hans have been man and wife for three months and the daughter of the waves can with difficulty adapt herself to the hypocrisies of the king's court. The chamberlain fails to teach her the courtier's tortuous ways of thinking. To make things worse, her uncle, posing as a magician, uses his supernatural powers to precipitate events. He brings Hans and Bertha together again. Ondine fights bravely. She unmasks Bertha, who actually is the vanished daughter of the fisherman. This dénouement is ineffectual to prevent the fateful betrayal. Hans makes love to Bertha, and Ondine sees no other way of thwarting the course of destiny than by pretending to have been unfaithful first. The King of the Water Sprites sees through this desperate ruse, and in the tragic end Ondine is seen returning to the waters, asking who the handsome knight is and why he is so still. Her human experience is already forgotten.

The playing is conspicuously lacking in construction. The author has possibly followed no other plan than his inspiration of the moment. In the hands of such a writer, this method, it must be said, gives delightful results. The first act, in the fisherman's hut—even the walls of which take on at times the transparency of an underwater grotto—deals in the most enchanting manner with the gradual acquiring of a human "soul" by the whimsical, unruly, elementary little aquatic being called Ondine.

Hans is played by Louis Jouvet. A difficult part this of the knight who, in the tale, "appears here and there as a big fool, silly as a man," to use a line from the part. But there is no difficulty for an actor such as Jouvet.

As to Madeleine Ozeray, she is Ondine—unless it is Ondine who is Madeleine Ozeray!

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Summer Holidays That Are Full Of Outdoor Learning

So Children May Profit by the Vacation Months Build Up a Nature Study Program Full of Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If we are not nature lovers, we are missing one of the soundest and most fascinating interests human life has to offer. Children feel this naturally, and given half a chance take to nature study with vast enthusiasm. A two-year old staring at ants, a five-year-old picking up shells indiscriminately, and a ten-year-old collecting stones, are all expressing the universal longing to comprehend what we see around us.

Summer is obviously the season for studying nature at its most exuberant best. And what other interest could fill so appropriately the summer-vacation vacuum that seems to settle on most children's minds and causes them to return to school the next autumn literally less alert than they were the preceding spring? Nature study calls for long hours loafing in the sun, watching insects, or meditating vaguely on the natural world; other hours rambling through the woods, damming brooks, and wading in shallow water.

The great contrast between the usual happy but pointless summer, and the summer with some sort of intellectual aim lies not in the degree of pleasure that the children get from their vacation, but in the amount of profit. One summer is aimless. The other and equally agreeable summer can teach the child some of the miracles of nature, of growing life, a sound foundation for geography, a bit of geology, the earth's place in the universe, and some elementary astronomy. Provided the doses of instruction are small enough and the activities and conceptions not beyond the child's comprehension, the child will be enthralled by his study and eager enough to challenge the parent-in-charge with his endless questions.

Making Good Use Of Environment

What particular aspect of nature you will emphasize depends on your summer. A summer at the beach, lake, or mountains has its obvious opportunities. If you are spending the summer in the city, your children can learn about the stars, they can collect stones, they can study insects, they can have a tiny garden, a pet, or an aquarium, and they can be thoroughly prepared by preliminary reading for their picnics and other trips to the country.

An excellent book for parents covering many aspects of family nature study is "Nature," by Bertha Stevens, one volume of a $19.50 set of five called "Childhood," edited by the Association for Childhood Education and published by Houghton Mifflin. Fortunately, it is available at most public libraries. A child's almost poetical attitude toward nature the characteristics of his interest at different stages, and much practical information are all given in this standard book. Throughout the summer of 1938 the "Science News Letter," a weekly put out by Science Service Publisher, Washington, D. C., published a series of short articles on different types of nature study for children, complete with bibliographies and further references. For a very small sum all information will be mailed on request. Invaluable are the small scale land maps published by various Government offices to cover the landmarks such as parks, canals, brooks, reservations, and roads of each State in great detail. By writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., you may obtain free price lists on Geological Survey (No. 15), Weather, Astronomy, and Meteorology (No. 48), and Maps (No. 53).

Equipment Needed

If the child is to get sound instruction from his casual interest in nature lore, he should have a good magnifying glass set on legs and costing about a dollar. The parent should also make some provision for the worthless treasures he will pick up following his new interests. Notebooks from the dime stores, an old packing box with a couple of shelves located in the basement, or a bookcase in his room, and a good sized basket for collecting are my suggestions.

Summer reading can be planned around nature study, and reading and trips can be supplemented by trips to natural history museums and children's museums in many communities. And finally, the parents must remember to follow the child's own inclinations, although keenly interested parents irresistibly arouse the enthusiasm of their children.

Barbara B. Paine

Article 2 in this series of five will run next Saturday.

Courtesy of Camp Leelanau, Michigan

Comrades Three—Atop a Sand Dune in Northern Michigan

Yonder on the lake—what do they see? A sailboat race perhaps, or the canoes of fellow campers returning along the shore. Moments like this—watching together, sharing an experience with companions of one's own years—"do something to a feller." Yes, camp is more than just having fun all summer. It is learning to know oneself and each other as individuals, learning to give one's best to the group and to appreciate the other fellow's contribution. These three are companions at a camp for boys in the woods of northern Michigan. The woods and waters of many states will soon be echoing the joy of eager boys and girls.

How First Letters Encourage Tots to Express Gratitude

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Dear Editor:

Your inquiry for experiences of children writing thank-you letters reminds me of the first letters my children learned to write. I felt it was only right that they thank the donor for their gifts so, although they were too small to really write a letter, I gave them paper and pencil. Then I told them to keep the paper nice and clean and write "X" or "O" after I had headed the letter "Dear Gran" or "Auntie," etc. These X's and O's were hugs and kisses, I explained; then told them they might write all their joy at receiving the gift and what they did with it in "shorthand." The "shorthand" consisted of various marks and dashes of their own construction. A deep sigh of satisfaction would follow the question, "Are you sure Granny will understand?" when I assured them she would. Who could help but understand the sweet scribblings headed and completed with X's and O's of love? As the children grew older they wrote their own letters, sometimes misspelled but grateful nevertheless. I found that writing and expressing their gratitude added a charm to their manners in general. I found, too, that the gift received with gratitude was doubly dear and useful.

One day when the older child was about fifteen, he expressed the thought that he did not know how to write a "nice enough letter." I pointed out that he was nice enough to receive the gift and the loved one was nice enough to send the gift. The letter was written and a very sweet, grateful one it was.

Gratitude gives children confidence and poise. It opens many doors as they go forward in society or the business world. In "The Greatest Thing in the World" Henry Drummond says of David Livingstone, "They could not understand him; but they felt the Love that beat in his heart." This is true of gratitude, and a grateful child will be welcome anywhere at any time.

(Mrs.) V. T. S.

Playhouses—and a Question

Arkansas

Dear Editor:

When our oldest boy was six, his father, with son's help, built a "lean-to" on the garage. This little playhouse was very inexpensive and has been a source of much pleasure, not only for our own boys, but the neighbor children as well. It has served as a retreat on rainy days, and the children have had great fun building furniture for it out of old crates from the store. The children themselves have all the care of cleaning and painting it, and many useful lessons have been learned. Having a lock and key makes it a safe place for all the treasure so dear to little boys' hearts.

I would like to know how some one has handled the problem of summer occupation for boys under 12, and also how to cope with undue disappointments over small things.

(Mrs.) R. L. P.

Her School Work Improved

Illinois

Dear Editor and Friends:

The bulletin board idea suggested by a reader in this column some time ago has proven a blessing in our home, too. At the time we read about it, our youngster was not doing as well as she might in school (second grade). So after we had talked the idea over, she chose a small wall in the hall near her bedroom door, and the papers she brings home are thumbtacked there and changed every few days. The first week she brought home some which were not so good, but we put them up just the same. It's marvelous the change that has come in her papers. Now she very seldom has less than a perfect mark. Having her work on display this way has proven a fine incentive. So thank you, Parent Column!

Did you ever see a child who did not want to stay in the bathtub "just a few minutes longer, mother"? One mother I know sprinkles some mild soap flakes in the water so that it gets good and sudsy. Then she lets her child, with his boats and pails, play in the tub for about fifteen minutes before she is ready for him. When she comes to bathe him, there isn't much more for her to do!

(Mrs.) V. M. B.

When They Are Very Young

A Book of Hows and Whys on Nursery Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Practice in Preschool Education" by Ruth Updegraff and others (McGraw Hill Book Company, New York. $3.) is a thorough analysis of the theory and practice of the four preschool laboratories at the University of Iowa. These laboratories, of which Ruth Updegraff is administrative supervisor, enroll about 100 children ranging in age from 18 months to five years. Sharing the fruits of their experience, the authors have achieved a nursery school textbook that is as readable as it is informative. For they have avoided a mere academic statement of principles, and offer instead a fascinating narrative-description of children and teachers going about their daily affairs. Momentous affairs, too, for some of the tots.

Through minute-to-minute reports of activities such as might be observed at almost any session, the first chapter conveys a general idea of the organization and program of the preschool laboratories. In these reports, drawn from the notes of an observer who spent one day with each of the four groups, the children's activities stand out in relief. But in the background may be seen something of what the nursery school supplies in equipment and guidance for the child's development.

The chapters that follow deal with various aspects of the program, including Physical Care and Guidance, Encouraging the Child's Intellectual Development, Language and Speech, and Fostering Aesthetic Development. In each case the education objectives are briefly set forth; how they are carried out is then illustrated by detailed descriptions of actual situations.

This episode with David, for example, emphasizes a cardinal point in preschool philosophy—that the child is thought of as an individual in relation to his particular needs. David has been playing with the blocks for nearly half an hour. A second child wants them and appeals to the teacher. The teacher, however, has been noting David's persistence in carrying through his present task—something new in David, and a quality he needs to develop. Making it clear to the children that this is an exception, she interests the second child in something else and lets David keep the blocks until he completes his task. Thus her special knowledge of individual needs leads her to individual solutions.

With its scores of similar analyses, the book is a reservoir of practical child training information for parents as well as teachers. What the teachers accomplish is no more than what mothers wish to accomplish. Some mothers do, but others are eager for just such help as a sympathetic reading of this volume could provide. We think many a parent would look up from its pages to say, "Why, I could help my Johnny by doing just what that teacher did." Or, "Perhaps I should have tried handling Jane like that."

A voluminous appendix lists equipment, reproduces the record blanks used by the laboratories, and contains a bibliography of the books used by the children in the school; it also includes references on preschool education, and a bibliography for nature study. The index is adequate and the pictures of children throughout the volume are precious—as well as storytelling.

Alice Myers

A Saturday Column

If You Wish to Study Colonial Life In Virginia

Williamsburg, Va.

The College of William and Mary will offer a project in adult education this month with an institute for the observation and study of Colonial Society open to the public in general. It is designed to give its members the most vivid possible impressions of colonial life in Virginia through living in and visiting spots in the historic Williamsburg-Jamestown-Yorktown triangle.

The institute will consist of two sessions each of one week's duration. The first will be June 18-24 and the second June 25-July 2.

Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., the Colonial National Historical Park, the Mariners' Museum of Newport News and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities are co-operating with William and Mary in giving the program, which will be presented in an informal way. Trips will be made to the James River plantations, to Jamestown, Yorktown, and the Mariners' Museum.

Book Selection Institute

For teachers in library schools and librarians in service, the graduate library school of the University of Chicago is planning an institute on the problem of book selection, July 31-Aug. 11. Specialists, both within and without the library profession, will cover the various phases of this important part of librarianship and lead the discussions.—From School Life.

Radio Education Policies

Dr. Carroll Atkinson has just published a new book, entitled, "Development of Radio Education Policies in American Public School Systems," which records the history and present radio policies of 126 American public-school systems. Copies can be obtained from the Edinboro Educational Press, Edinboro, Pennsylvania, at $1.50 per copy.—From Education by Radio.

Junior Roadside Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

When father cleans up the yard, it's duty. When junior starts to pick up around the house, it's news.

The first Junior Roadside Council didn't make the headlines, but its origin was about as unexpected as junior's sudden interest in the front yard. And none was more surprised than the class itself—the class in the Jefferson High School in Portland, Oregon—when an innocent but spirited discussion of roadside beauties and their preservation brought it about. Recalling it now, the teacher of that group says, "I remember I just let them talk, absolutely independent of me or my direction." But to talk wasn't enough, they wanted to go into action.

Until the National Roadside Council was mentioned to them, it is doubtful if any member of that class had heard of it, but they lost no time in selecting five delegates to interview Mrs. Jessie Honeyman, head of the Oregon Chapter. Back in school again, they talked it over, and still without the thought of starting anything beyond a small, local undertaking, it was decided to form some sort of junior roadside organization.

But in the meantime, Mrs. Honeyman had written to Mrs. W. L. Lawton, Chairman of the National Roadside Council, and from the Council in New York came permission to charter a Junior Roadside Council, the first in the United States, and to "organize Junior Roadside Councils throughout the State of Oregon." After this, "it was fun to watch them hustle," says their teacher. Off they went to the chairman of the committee which was campaigning for the passage of a Charter Amendment for cleaning up the Willamette River. After an inspection tour of the river in a police patrol boat, they went into action distributing dodgers.

Committees were sent to five other high schools in Portland to meet principals and student-body officers and invite their co-operation in joint enterprises and campaigns. Following this up, the Council drew up and distributed 1,500 pledges in the interest of clean-up week. These pledges were typical of the spirit of the Junior Roadsiders. "Feeling a profound regard for the natural beauties of my city and state, I hereby elect myself to support a system of student maintenance of and respect for order, cleanliness, and beauty of home, school, and community property. I pledge my best abilities to preserve and conserve the native beauty of Oregon's great outdoors."

Another project which had their active support was a campaign in behalf of safe and wise cutting of Christmas trees, and posters were drawn and distributed.

Many of the undertakings of the Junior Roadside Council are in collaboration with and under the sponsorship of other clubs, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the 4-H Clubs or Junior Garden Clubs, etc., thus encouraging the wider activity and usefulness of both groups through joint co-operation.

Josephine R. Boyson

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See Also Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools

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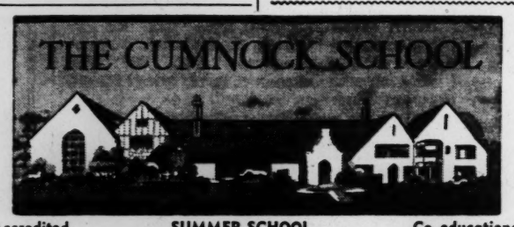
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A Game of Horseshoes

"Come out and have a game of horseshoes." If I were wealthy and lived in a fine country house, I suppose I should be saying: "Come out and have some tennis," or "Come out and take a dip in my pool." As it is, I lure my guests with horseshoes—old friends and new acquaintances alike. And it is a good lure. Not everybody plays tennis. But nobody ever says: "Sorry, I don't play horseshoes."

A game of horseshoes is not the only attraction I can offer. Better than horseshoes, better than any game, are strolls through the countryside, fooling in the brook, conversation in the sun. Yet every house needs at least one game, and horseshoes go with this old farmhouse as nothing else could. It amuses me to remember how slow I was to think of it.

* * *

Looking for horseshoes, I went to our village blacksmith, but he had none. I gather he has more business with machines than with horses. He suggested the blacksmith up town, a man whose existence I had never heard of before; and small wonder, for his shop is hidden behind stores.

He was standing in his open doorway, with his hands in his pockets. Apparently a blacksmith is not a very busy man these days. When I asked for horseshoes, he pointed to a pile of them lying in dirt and rust just outside. Here was the first test of my enthusiasm. I stooped down and began to pick them over. Seeing that I condescended to soil my hands, the blacksmith grew accommodating. He got me an old box to carry them in. I asked how much I owed him for the half dozen, and he said about ten cents. That was ten cents clear profit for him, ten cents more than he had counted on that day. As for me, I was getting the equivalent of a tennis court with two or three rackets and a set of balls thrown in. We both were satisfied.

My satisfaction was far more than financial, however. Ask the etcher why it is more fun to do a figure in ten strokes than in a thousand. Ask the poet why a quatrain can be so exciting. Ask almost anybody in this complicated and expensive age why it is so refreshing to find anything simpler, easier, cheaper than you had expected.

* * *

When I got home, I went at my horseshoes with steel wool. I got all the dirt off and some of the rust. My young neighbor Frank, who knows many things I do not know, told me the horseshoes would clean themselves and keep themselves clean. That was reassuring, 'too. I chose the location for my "court," drove two iron stakes into the ground, and was ready to play.

It did not trouble me greatly that my first shots went wild. My mind was only partly on the game. I was thinking of by-products and waste-products, of new uses for old materials, of saving today what was thrown away yesterday. I was thinking of the man who first ploughed these fields and cleared them of boulders. At the same time that he was getting rid of the stones, he was welcoming them as foundation for his barn. Remnants of that foundation still stand, though the barn went long ago and the stones are no longer needed there. The other day Frank took some of those stones and built me steps down the steep bank to the brook. What will their next use be—fifty or a hundred years from now?

* * *

Each spring the farmer cleans out his barn. At the same time that he is getting rid of the manure, he is welcoming it as fertilizer to spread over his fields. And the horse that hauls the stones and hauls the manure must have shoes. When the old shoes wear out, the farmer's boy and perhaps the farmer himself play a game with them. And so it goes. Nothing need be waste.

My shots continued to go wild until someone who knew taught me the right way to throw. There is a right way, a best way, a form even in so simple a game as horseshoes. My teacher was a young college student who, like Frank, knows many things I do not know. Frank has the technique, too, though I doubt he ever had to be taught. Having learned the right way, I did better but not very well. To play well one needs strength, co-ordination, control.

* * *

If there is a philosophy of horseshoes, it might be put thus: Anybody can play. It takes no money and it takes no skill. It is a very democratic game. But all the skill you have will find scope to prove itself. For unskilled players, it is largely a game of chance. For skilled players, there is no such thing as chance. It is really an aristocratic game, aristocratic in the true and original sense in which Plato used the word.

I'd like a picture of my young teacher or of Frank, as the horseshoe is about to leave the hand. I'd like to see a game between these two: the college student and the day laborer. I think it would be a close one.

ROBERT FRANCIS

New Hampshire Road

The shadow
of this country's heart,
found along slanted roads and over
doorstones, is
shaped as a lilac-leaf.

FRANCES FROST

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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COLONIAL LANTERN AND DOORWAY, MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON: *A Drawing by Lester G. Hornby*

Afternoon Tea With Richard Strauss

WHEN YOU SEE Garmisch, where Richard Strauss spends his summers, you begin to understand his success. No wonder he can write music there! The only mystery, in fact, is that any of the inhabitants waste time doing anything else. It is a toy village at the extreme southern end of Germany, about four hours by rail from Munich, set down upon a plateau about three miles wide, as flat and green as a pool table and ringed in by the Bavarian Alps. There are no foothills to these mountains. They rise from the flat ground with a smoothness and swiftness that give dramatic emphasis to their towering immensity. Beyond them are other peaks, all snow-capped and gleaming, the farthest ridge of all marking the boundary line between Germany and Austria. One might easily be crushed by the huge impassiveness of these masses of rock and ice, as well as be exhilarated by their beauty; but it seems impossible that anyone could live unmoved in their presence. From his study window Strauss can look out upon a willow-fringed river, two miles of meadow land, vast black stretches of pine forest, seven mountain peaks, and a glacier. . . .

We had a little trouble in finding the Strauss villa. We had heard of Garmisch solely because Strauss lived there, yet not all of the inhabitants of Garmisch, apparently, had heard of Strauss. . . . Most of the Garmisch villagers were aware in a general way that the *Herr Doktor* was a famous composer; but his local fame seemed to rest chiefly upon the fact that he is the best skat and pinochle player for miles around.

The Villa Strauss finally revealed itself as a baroque structure surrounded by rather extensive grounds and almost completely hidden from the road by maple and linden trees. . . . A starched little maidservant emerged from the house, opened the gate for us, and led us down a graveled walk to where some iron chairs and a table clustered sociably under a tree at the edge of a little lawn starred with buttercups and cornflowers. The *Herr Doktor* was writing letters, she thought. She would call him. . . .

Dr. Strauss hadn't been writing letters, after all. He came round the corner of the house in golf trousers and a beautiful plum velvet smoking jacket, to explain that he had been pruning the fruit trees in the back garden. He looked tanned and healthy, easily a decade younger than his actual years, and was cordial and talkative. . . .

His remarks about opera in New York, and particularly his views upon the language in which opera should be given, were his most interesting contributions of the afternoon. He admired the gorgeousness of the Metropolitan Opera House productions and the perfection of organization that enabled the Metropolitan to perform eight different works in a week, but he did not think much of the Metropolitan staging. "They have no dramatic instinct there," he remarked. "Everything is the singing—always the voice." . . . No, he had not seen *Cosi fan tutte* in New York. "It was very fine, I hear, but I should not care to see it. The Metropolitan is too big for such a work. Besides,"—he grew animated—"I understand they gave it in Italian. That was a mistake, a great mistake. A work like *Cosi fan tutte*, where the words are so important and where there is so much *parlando* recitative, should always be given in the language of the country where it is being performed." . . .

At this juncture the starched little maid appeared to announce that tea was served, and would the *Herrschaft* come in and have some? They would and did. Unfortunately, my recollection of the rest of the afternoon is a little dim. I do recall that Frau Strauss was there, speaking excellent English that fell soothingly upon the ear of one of the *Herrn* from New York; that I was further comforted to discover that Dr. Strauss's English was about on a par with my brand of German; that the widow of Johann Strauss was also there, very interesting and interested, and apparently immortal; that the tea included whipped cream, an unheard-of delicacy in Germany; and that a pleasant time was had by all.—From "Of Men and Music," by DEEMS TAYLOR. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

I Will Give You Words

Give me the tune you sing
And I will give you words:
Green are the hillside pastures
For evening's grazing herds,
Swift the swallow's wing
And the flight of homing birds.

Far in the hills to the north
The dusk of June comes down.
Quiet north-country people
Walk in the shaded town,
Stroll in the dusk of summer
Where the hush of June comes down.

Swift is the flight of wing,
Swifter the heart that follows.
Give me the tune you sing,
I will give you swallows,
Herds on the hillside pastures,
June in the towns in the hollows.

CHARLES MALAM

After Commencement at Williams, 1838

THE NEXT DAY after commencement was bleak and rainy from midnight till midnight; and a good many guests were added to our table in consequence. Among them some of the Williamstown students—gentlemanly young fellows, with a brotherly feeling for each other, a freedom about money concerns,—a half boyish, half manly character; and my heart warmed to them. They took their departure, two for South Adams and two across the Green Mountain, in the midst of the rain. There was one of the graduates with his intended, and his brother-in-law and wife, who staid during the day—the graduate the very model of a country schoolmaster in his Sunday clothes—being his commencement suit of blk broadcloth & pumps; he is engaged as the assistant teacher of the academy at Shelburne Falls. There was also the high-sheriff of Berkshire, Mr. Twining, with a bundle of writs under his arm and peeping out of his pockets;—also several Trojan men and women, who had been to Commencement. Likewise a young clergyman, graduate of Brown College, and student of the Divinity School at Cambridge;—he had come across the Hoosic, or Green Mountain, about eighteen miles, on foot, from Charlemont, where he is preaching—and had been to Commencement. Knowing little of men and matters, and desiring to know more, he was very free in making acquaintance with people, but could not do it handsomely; —a singular smile broke out upon his face, on slight provocation. Awkward in his manners, yet not an ungentlemanly awkwardness. Intelligent as respects book-learning but much deficient in worldly tact. It was pleasant to observe his consciousness of the lack, and how he strove to remedy it by mixing as much as possible with people. . . . Sometimes he would endeavor to contribute his share to the general amusement—as by growling comically, to provoke and mystify a dog; and by some bashful and half-apropos observation. In the afternoon a fresh bevy of students arrived from Williamstown, but made only a transient visit, though it was still raining. These were a rough hewn, heavy set of fellows, from the hills and woods in this neighborhood; great unpolished bumpkins, who had grown up farmer-boys, and had little of the literary man, save green spectacles and black broadcloth—which all of them had not. Talking with a broad accent, and laughing bumpkinlike—and sheepishness overspreading all; together with a vanity at being students. . . . These fellows staid awhile, talked uncouthly about college matters, and started in the great open wagon which had brought them and their baggage.—From "The American Notebooks," of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, edited by Randall Stewart (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

WHAT, TODAY, could be more soothing, more quieting to the spirit amidst a world of noise and stir than Boston's Beacon Hill? Stand, if you will, at the top of Mt. Vernon Street and gaze down its steep incline to the Charles River Basin, a silver pool set in a frame of fresh green foliage. That alone will be bound to lift one's mood.

Then, slowly and observantly, stroll down the hill between just such houses as this which Mr. Lester G. Hornby has offered us so sympathetically in his sketch. There is an extraordinary number of these houses, all exquisite, all individual and yet forming an harmonious whole. Perhaps Chestnut and Mt. Vernon Streets present an aspect as consistently Georgian as any remaining section of a rapidly modernizing London.

Mellow red brick façades, wide inviting doorways beneath the glinting glass sections of fan-shaped lights; brasses—knockers and polished name plates—and sometimes an enticing glimpse between ruffled curtains into decorous Boston interiors. Just at this spring season, the frequent trees are leafed in tossing new green, the skies are washed a clear blue and the distant river begins to be dotted over with the sculls of the Harvard boat clubs and with those little square excursion launches which ply busily throughout the summer season and thus vie with the swan boats of the Public Garden.

„Des Weisen Führer"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN MAN IN einer fremden Stadt umhergeht, kann einem ein Reisehandbuch eine unschätzbare Hilfe sein. Ohne diese Hilfe kann man viel Zeit verlieren. Wenn man aber das Reisehandbuch zu Rate zieht, kann man seinen gefaßten Plan in geordneter Weise ausführen

In der gesitteten Welt steht die Bibel jedermann zu Verfügung. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schrieb über sie (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 363): „Die Bibel ist des Gelehrten Meisterwerk, des Unwissenden Wörterbuch, des Weisen Führer". Die Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft schätzen diese Erklärung sehr, und sie haben ihre Richtigkeit bewiesen; denn irgendeinmal, gewöhnlich in der größten Not, sind ihnen die in der Bibel geoffenbarten Wahrheiten mit heilender Wirkung in den Sinn gekommen.

Zur Veranschaulichung, wie die Bibel zum unentbehrlichen Führer aus tiefer Verzweiflung heraus wurde, diene die Erfahrung einer jungen Mutter. Diese wandte sich, nachdem die Anwendung materieller Mittel zur Wiederherstellung ihrer Gesundheit versagt hatte, an die Christliche Wissenschaft als letzte Zuflucht. Es wurde ihr die Bibel, das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy und ein christlich-wissenschaftliches Vierteljahrsheft gegeben, und in der Lektionspredigt für die laufende Woche fand sie zwei Stellen, die ihr nicht bloß Heilung brachten, sondern den ganzen Lauf ihres Lebens änderten. Sie las in der Bibel (Ps. 118, 17): „Ich werde nicht sterben, sondern leben und des Herrn Werke verkündigen", und im Lehrbuch fand sie die fesselnde Erklärung (S. 390): „Unsere Unwissenheit über Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, bringt scheinbare Disharmonie hervor, und das richtige Verständnis von Ihm stellt die Harmonie wieder her".

Indem sie über diese beiden Erklärungen, die ihr damals so umwälzend erschienen, nachdachte, richtete sie den Scheinwerfer der Wahrheit zum erstenmal nach innen. War es ihr möglich, weiter zu leben und die Werke Gottes zu verkündigen? Konnte Unkenntnis Gottes für den kranken Zustand, das monatelange Leiden, die falsche mentale Entsagung verantwortlich sein? Ja, nichts als Unwissenheit lag dieser Erfahrung zugrunde—Unkenntnis des immergegenwärtigen Gottes, des Guten, Unkenntnis des Menschen, Seines geliebten Kindes, das nicht dazu geschaffen ist, zu kämpfen, sondern Gott widerzuspiegeln und Rechtschaffenheit auszudrücken.

In verhältnismäßig kurzer Zeit begann die Anhängerin durch ihr tägliches Forschen in der Bibel und im „Schlüssel" zur Heiligen Schrift das wahre Wesen des Schöpfers zu verstehen—daß Er nicht bloß der Vater, sondern der liebende Vater-Mutter-Gott ist. Sie lernte Seine unendliche Güte und Seine intelligente und vollständige Herrschaft über alles Wirkliche erkennen. Des Menschen wirkliches Selbst als der Ausdruck Gottes wurde enthüllt, und als die Unwissenheit dem richtigen Verständnis des Lebens, Gottes, Raum gab, kam das nötige Erwachen und die Heilung. Was war geschehen? Genau das, was nach des Meisters Worten geschehen muß, ehe man sich des Himmelreichs, der Harmonie, bewußt werden kann: Sie war von neuem geboren—zu einem neuen Sinn des Lebens geboren, der das Leben widerspiegelt—eines Lebens, das des Lebens wert ist.

Als sie in der Heiligen Schrift forschte, wurde Gott ihr geoffenbart nicht als ein persönliches, körperliches Wesen in einem weit entfernten Himmel, sondern als das ewige, göttliche Prinzip, dessen Unendlichkeit an sich alles andere ausschließt. Vom 1. Buch Mose bis zur Offenbarung wiederholt die Heilige Schrift immer wieder die Tatsache, daß Gott Himmel und Erde füllt, und daß außer Ihm keiner mehr ist. Dies wissen und Gott in unserem Leben allem voranstellen, heißt unsere Tage reich gesegnet finden.

Eine klare Wahrnehmung der in der Bibel dargelegten Wahrheiten und Gehorsam gegen diese Wahrheiten hebt das erwachende menschliche Bewußtsein immer über Persönlichkeitsanbetung empor und berichtigt dadurch einen der allgemeinen Irrtümer des menschlichen Denkens und der Erfahrung. Das Gute und das Böse sind in gleicher Weise unpersönlich, wie das Leben und die Lehren unseres Meisters klar zeigen. Daher fürchtet der wahre Anbeter keinen persönlichen Teufel, noch betet er eine endliche Persönlichkeit an.

Früher oder später werden alle außerhalb eines menschlichen Sinnes der Dinge Hilfe suchen, und glücklich ist in der Tat, wer seine Erlösung auf der gesunden geistigen Grundlage auszuarbeiten beginnt, die in „des Weisen Führer", der Bibel, zu finden ist. Von Anfang bis Ende weist in ihr das inspirierte Wort den Weg individueller Versöhnung und Besserung.

Die Bibel, durch die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft geistig verstanden, enthält die Lösung für jedes menschliche Problem. In dem Buch der Bücher offenbart sich Gott so klar, daß wir Ihn hier und jetzt als den großen Arzt erkennen lernen, „der dir alle deine Sünden vergibt und heilet alle deine Gebrechen" (Ps. 13, 3). Wir entdecken das Reich in uns; wir lernen unsern Nächsten lieben und, was das beste ist, den Christus, die Wahrheit, aufnehmen; denn Johannes erklärt (Joh. 1, 12): „Wie viele ihn aber aufnahmen, denen gab er Macht, Gottes Kinder zu werden".

Wahrlich, die Bibel ist „des Weisen Führer", und im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft kann man verständnisvoll von ihr Gebrauch machen und sich beharrlich auf sie verlassen. Ohne sie ist man wie ein führerloses Schiff; hat man sie, so hat man, was einen lebendigen, siegesgewissen Glauben in einem weckt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

"The wise man's directory"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN GOING ABOUT in a strange city, one may find a directory an invaluable aid. Without this assistance much time may be wasted. But, as one consults the directory, orderly steps can be taken to accomplish the desired end.

Within the reach of every individual in the civilized world is the Bible, of which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 363), "The Bible is the learned man's masterpiece, the ignorant man's dictionary, the wise man's directory." Students of Christian Science deeply appreciate this statement, and have proved its correctness; for at some time, usually in their extremity, the truths revealed in the Bible have come into their thoughts with healing effect.

The experience of one individual serves to illustrate how the Bible became an indispensable directory in leading the way out of the depths of despair. Having exhausted material means in an effort to regain health, a young mother turned to Christian Science as a last resort. The Bible, the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, and a *Christian Science Quarterly* were placed in her hands, and in the current Lesson-Sermon, two citations were found which not only brought healing, but changed the whole course of her life. From the Bible she read (Psalms 118:17), "I shall not die, but live and declare the works of the Lord;" while in the textbook she found the arresting statement (p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony."

Pondering these two statements, which at the time seemed so revolutionary to her, the student turned the searchlight of Truth within for the first time. Could it be possible for her to live and, living, to declare the works of God? Could ignorance of God be responsible for the discordant condition, the months of suffering, the false mental resignation? Yes, nothing but ignorance was back of that experience—ignorance of the ever-present God, good, and of man as His beloved child, created not to struggle, but to reflect God and to express righteousness.

In a comparatively short time, as she daily studied the Bible and the "key" to the Scriptures, this student began to understand the true nature of the creator, not only as the Father, but as the loving Father-Mother God. She learned of His infinite goodness, and His intelligent and complete control over all that is real. Man's real selfhood, as the expression of God, was revealed, and as ignorance gave place to a correct understanding of Life, God, the needed awakening and healing came. What had taken place? Just what the Master said must take place before any individual can become conscious of the kingdom of heaven, harmony! She had been born again—born into a new sense of life, as reflecting Life, a life worth living.

As she searched the Scriptures, God was revealed to her, not as a personal, corporeal Being in a far-away heaven, but as eternal divine Principle, whose very infinitude excludes aught else. From Genesis to Revelation the Scriptures reiterate the fact that God fills heaven and earth, and beside Him there is none else. To know this, and to let God be first in our lives, is to find our days rich with blessings.

A clear perception of, and obedience to, the truths set forth in the Bible always lifts awakening human consciousness above the worship of personality, and in so doing corrects one of the common errors of human thought and experience. Good and evil are alike impersonal, as may be clearly seen by a careful study of the life and teachings of our Master; hence the true worshiper neither fears a personal devil, nor is found worshiping finite personality.

Sooner or later, all will seek help outside a human sense of things, and fortunate indeed is the individual who begins to work out his own salvation from the sound spiritual basis found in "the wise man's directory," the Bible. From cover to cover the inspired Word points the way of individual atonement and reformation.

Spiritually understood, through the teachings of Christian Science, the Bible holds within its sacred pages the answer to every problem confronting humanity. In the Book of books God reveals Himself so clearly that we come to know Him here and now as the Great Physician, "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases" (Psalms 103:3). We discover the kingdom within ourselves; we learn how to love our brother man, and, best of all, how to receive the Christ, Truth, for, as John declared (John 1:12), "As many as received him, to them gave he power to become sons of God."

Truly the Bible is "the wise man's directory," and in the light of Christian Science it can be intelligently used, and consistently relied upon. Without it, one is like a ship without a rudder; with it, one has that which awakens in him a living, conquering faith.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Pasture Corner

The air begins to shimmer a little with heat.
Only here in the stone wall's pocket of shade
the grass still glistens with dew.
In the umber shadow under the tall old elm
the cows kneel and lie down, lie looking
sleepily over the valley with peace in their
eyes.
Their jaws work slowly; the elm
rises darkly and breaks in a sunny fountain.

LOUIS STODDARD

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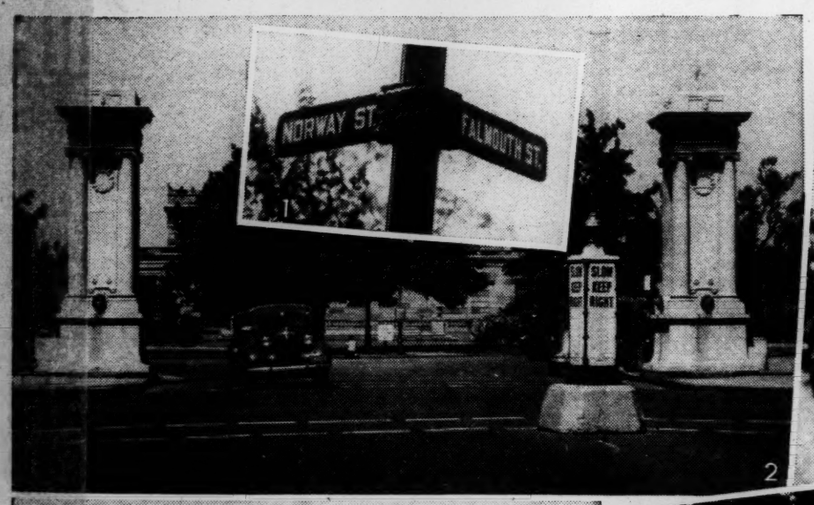

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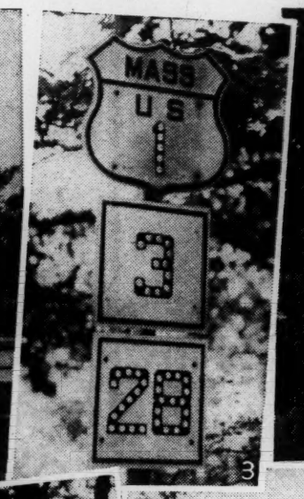

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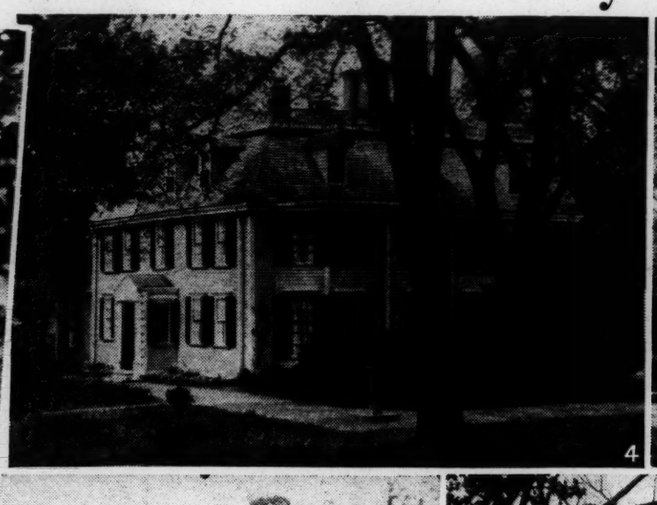
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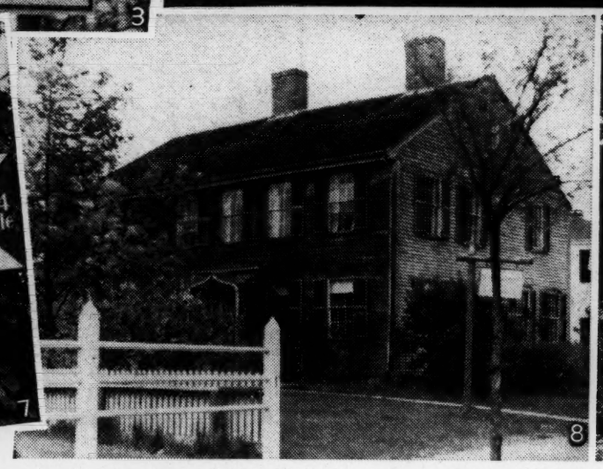
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By Walter S. Jordan, Staff Photographer

Harvard's Beautiful Arboretum—Quaint Dorothy Quincy House—The Home of Presidents—Glimpse of U. S. Defense—Interesting Hingham

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is a picture tour of the Massachusetts South Shore from Boston to Plymouth. It carries you over some main roads, a few side ones. Of course, it is not a complete guide to the South Shore, for every inch of this area is steeped and mellowed in adventure and history as old as the Nation.

You leave from the familiar street sign (1), drive down Westland Avenue toward the gateway (2) of Boston's beautiful Fenway, one of the most attractive city drives in America. You will see frequent route markers (3). You are to follow, for the time being, Route 3. The Fenway runs into Jamaicaway and Arborway. Just after you leave the traffic circle where Route 1 veered off you will see Arnold Arboretum on the right. Here, Harvard maintains perhaps the most extensive collection of trees in the world. A pause for a stroll through these fragrantly beautiful acres, leased to the University by the City of Boston for $1 a year, is a treat, especially just now when the lilacs are in bloom. Admission free.

Past the Arboretum, and still on Route 3 you will come to historic Quincy, entering on Hancock Street. You stay on Hancock Street, although Route 3 turns off. Soon you will pass Quincy Memorial Stadium. Then, keep a sharp lookout to the left where you will see (4) Dorothy Quincy's house.

Here, in the days just before the Revolution, was one of the brightest spots in New England. All the Quincy girls were beautiful, and for dowry they had a share of a great Spanish treasure ship that had fallen prey to their grandfather on the seas. Suitors fairly crammed this house . . . John Adams, Bela Lincoln, Jonathon Sewall, Aaron Burr, and, of course, John Hancock.

The tradition is that John had the parlor of this papered with imported squares from France in preparation for the wedding with Dorothy Q. But the Revolution intervened and the President of the Continental Congress hastened off to Philadelphia. When the ceremony did take place it was down in Connecticut.

Now, continue down Hancock Street a short distance to its intersection (at the first stop light) with Adams Street, turn sharply right and go back up Adams Street until you come to a railroad bridge. Directly ahead is (5) the mansion of John Adams, second President of the United States, and of his son, John Quincy Adams, who also later became President. It is interesting to know that this house remained in the possession of the Adams family until 1927. It is an excellent Georgian house, and you may go in. Admission 25 cents.

Retrace your way along Adams Street and into Hancock Street again past (6) the "Presidents' Church" or First Parish, built from funds left by John Adams. Turn sharply left just beyond the Church, following Washington Street until it brings you to Route 3-A. Soon you will see a traffic circle with a great ball of granite mounted in the center, a reminder that Quincy is the "Granite City," its stone having built Bunker Hill Monument and many other public and private buildings in New England.

As you roll up Fore River Bridge you are likely to hear the screech of heavy machinery and the rat-tat of the pneumatic hammers. If you glance to your right you will see the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company. That big silver colored ship beside the bridge is the new airplane carrier Wasp, just being fitted out for service.

Follow 3-A, but keep a lookout about two miles beyond the bridge for a State Police barracks and a fork in the road. Bear right at the fork, following the sign (7).

This leads you into Hingham, your first really quaint Colonial town. As you go down the slope into the center look across the street to the right at (8) Samuel Lincoln's house. Hingham was the homestead of the Lincoln family, forebears of Abraham. Several of the family's old houses still stand in Hingham where the Lincolns were prominent. Remember Bella Lincoln, who called on the Quincy girls? There were generals among the Hingham Lincolns, preachers, and merchants. What families this South Shore gave the Nation!

Cross the tracks at the center and follow Main Street a block. On the left you will see (9) Old Ship Church, built in 1681, one of the oldest meeting houses in New England. In the block beyond this Church you will find a pretty wide assortment of New England architecture.

There is a big three-story square frame mansion across the street, which draws its small top story windows, its doorway and general outline from Samuel McIntire, the great Salem builder. Down the street is a Queen Anne house, a Cape Cod, a Connecticut farmhouse, and a surviving memento of that lush period of two or three decades before the Civil War when New England, for some unknown reason, harked back to the Greeks, and built houses that were a poor imitation of the Parthenon.

Retrace your way back down to the tracks where you turn sharply right along North Street following it until you rejoin 3-A again. At the traffic circle you leave 3-A and follow the signs pointing to Nantasket. This brings you onto Jerusalem Road. If you have children in the car you may want to turn off to Nantasket to give them a romp on the beach or a ride on the merry-go-around. If not, just follow Jerusalem Road past some beautiful estates until you come to (10) Atlantic Avenue.

Follow it through some more estates and to Cohasset Harbor where you will see a small yacht fleet anchored by Kim-

(Please Turn the Page)

Labor Offers Substitute For Saltonstall Tax Plan

Labor-sponsored plans for a graduated income tax, a State lottery, or a levy on tax-exempt securities as substitutes for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's program for additional revenue were under consideration today by legislators as they awaited next Wednesday's hearing on the Governor's tax recommendations before the joint legislative committee on taxation.

Two of the suggested substitutes, proposed last night by Kenneth I. Taylor, Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, already are discounted. Governor Saltonstall indicated a few weeks ago that he would not support a State lottery unless the Commonwealth's financial condition became worse than it was at that time.

The Governor also pointed out in his tax message yesterday that a graduated income tax would be unconstitutional, necessitating a constitutional amendment which would cause a delay the State could not afford.

Expressions of opinion that the program would pave the way for serious consideration of a sales tax, on the theory so many pressure groups will oppose the measure the Governor will have only the sales tax as an alternative, seemed stronger today. At the same time, opposition to this method of providing needed tax relief for real esate also was voiced.

The Governor's 10-point tax program for $50,625,000 additional revenue during 1939-40 calls for an increase in the tax on business income, a broadened income tax base and new or increased taxes on cigarettes, gasoline, liquor, and dog-racing receipts. The Governor asked that they be put into effect not later than July 1.

Business interests involved have already voiced opposition to the plan, and labor's counter proposals were made in answer to a "challenge" by the Chief Executive to produce suggestions that are practical and will bring in revenue.

Meanwhile, the Governor's two-year budget, cut $84,112 by the Senate, awaited final passage Monday when more changes are expected which will call for a meeting of a committee of conference to compromise suggestions of the two Chambers. Senate reductions leave the budget with $151,738,512 for highway work and improvements and for State Department expenses. Total revenue now regarded necessary is approximately $184,600,000, which includes the distribution of gasoline-tax money to cities and towns and reserves created for the supplemental budget and bureaus coming under the Chief Executive's economy ax.

Strengthened opposition to the Governor's proposals is sought among G. O. P. "liberals" by the Democratic minority members joined by organized taxpayers. The latter, through John W. Mahoney, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, described the plans as a mere palliative—just postponing the evil day instead of meeting it."

If the Legislative Committee on Taxation approves the recommendations on Wednesday, they will be referred to the Ways and Means committee for public hearings.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and mildly warm today and Sunday; showers late Sunday afternoon and evening.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Fair and warmer in the north portion Saturday; warmer and partly cloudy tomorrow; showers following.

Rhode Island: Fair today; partly cloudy, warmer tomorrow; followed by showers.

Maine: Fair Saturday; cloudiness increasing tomorrow, central and western portions warmer; showers in afternoon or at night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, slightly warmer today; partly cloudy and warmer tomorrow; showers following.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	64	Minneapolis	54	86
Bermuda	74	84	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	72	86	New York	64	74
Denver	48	74	Norfolk	66	74
Helena	44	64	Philadelphia	64	74
Kansas City	60	86	St. Louis	68	88
Los Angeles	62	74	San Francisco	50	64
Miami	78	86	Washington	62	66

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 3.
B—Maximum, June 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:05 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 1:13 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 1:48 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Monday, 1:55 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:14 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:15 p. m. Sunday.

Station W1XAL Open

The studios of Station W1XAL will be open to visitors today from 3 to 5:30 p. m. and each day next week through Friday at the same time when the daily broadcast of "The Monitor Views The News" will be heard. Station W1XAL is located in the University Club, 40 Trinity Place.

Taunton to Open Tercentenary Observance Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, Mass., June 3—A sack of beans and a jackknife were handed to a group of Indians 300 years ago by Miss Elizabeth Pole, an Englishwoman, in payment for land for a settlement which has grown into the City of Taunton. That purchase will be re-enacted in a pageant which is the principal feature of Taunton's week-long tercentenary celebration beginning on Sunday.

Mayor Charles H. Goodland of the parent city of Taunton, England, is due to arrive at Boston with his wife and a friend, Mrs. W. S. Gilmore, on the Cunard-White Star liner Laconia on Sunday. They are expected to proceed from the dock immediately to the Old Plain Cemetery where they will place a wreath in memory of Elizabeth Pole—who is mentioned in Governor Winthrop's history as "an ancient maide who settled lately at Cohannet and lost much cattle."

Miss Pole was a staunch supporter of the first church which "governed" the Cohannet settlement—later named Taunton—until it was incorporated in 1639.

The part which the early church played in the history of Taunton will be emphasized by speakers at the mass religious services which will open the tercentenary observance on Sunday afternoon in Hopewell Park. Dr. Henry Bradford Washburn of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, has accepted the invitation to interpret the influence of early Taunton ministers in the development of the community. Other speakers will be Rabbi Israel Harburg of Lynn and the Rev. Thomas McKeon of the Sacred Heart Church of Taunton. A chorus of 100 will sing several appropriate numbers, including a special Taunton Tercentenary song written by Robert Phillips, Jr.

The visting Mayor of the older Taunton will plant an English oak tree on Thursday on the site of the first church.

The official exchange of greetings between the mayors of the two Tauntons is scheduled for Monday. It is to be followed by a pageant by school children.

On Monday night there will be an official dinner at 6:30 in the Hotel Taunton, and at 9 p. m. there will be public exercises on Taunton Green. Governor Saltonstall is among those who have accepted invitations to speak. There will be fireworks in Hopewell Park at 10:30 p. m.

On Wednesday a clambake at Roger's Pavilion at noon is expected to attract well over 1,000 persons.

The main pageant, entitled "The Spirit of Taunton"—which was written by former Attorney General Joseph E. Warner, who heads the Tercentenary Committee—will be staged on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, June 7, 8 and 9 in Hopewell Park, with a cast of 750.

A number of descendants of the "first purchasers" will take part in the pageant. Some striking lighting effects have been arranged for such episodes as the burning of the early town.

The week's celebration will close on Saturday, June 10, with a "Parade of Progress" with about 2,000 marchers and numerous floats depicting incidents in the history of the city.

Strikers Vote on Peace Plan Offered by Shipping Company

Some 5,000 dock and shore workers thrown into idleness by the continued strike of 1,080 unlicensed employees on the 14 vessels of Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., waited for news today of votes taken by the Seafarers International Union of North America in each port where affected ships are tied up.

Boston members of the union voted last night 93 to 89 to go back to work on the basis proposed by the company—no pay increases, but minor adjustments of working conditions. To end the strike, however, a majority of all striking union members must vote to return to their ships.

The union demands had originally included pay increases ranging from $10 to $15 a month. A compromise proposal offered later by union officials sought increases averaging $5 a month. The company, however, continued to insist that it could not go beyond adjustment of some working conditions, in view of large deficits reported each year recently.

Also watching eagerly for news were a number of intending passengers—many of them having made reservations for World's Fair trips some time ago—who clung to the hope that sailings would be resumed this week end. Company officials could only tell them that ships would sail just as soon as possible—if the results of the union's votes were favorable to ending the strike.

Meanwhile, 1,500 crates of live lobsters accumulated on the Eastern Steamship piers at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and arrangements were made yesterday to ship them to Boston in small gasoline-driven fishing craft. The first consignment of 350 crates is expected to reach here today aboard the Anna D. If the shipment had been delayed much longer the Nova Scotia lobster fishermen stood to lose nearly $60,000, it was estimated.

To aid them the Canadian Department of Fisheries suspended a regulation requiring shipment of all lobsters caught, within two days of the close of the lobster season, on June 1.

Heat and Showers Sunday's Promise

Summer is expected to give an advance demonstration of its heating and cooling systems tomorrow with temperatures in the high 80's and possibly reaching 90 degrees, according to the report of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Boston.

The weather will be fair, with the mercury climbing all forenoon and mid-afternoon, it was reported, with showers cooling the atmosphere in the afternoon and evening. There may even be an electrical display as an entr'acte.

Nantasket Boats Do Good Business

"The public seems to be steamboat minded this year," said officials of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company today at the end of the season's first week of operation. Despite cool east winds during the week, they said, the steamer Town of Hull has been well patronized.

Today the Allerton went into service as well, bringing the number of daily round trips between Rowes Wharf, Pemberton, and Nantasket up to nine. In a few more days the Nantasket and Mayflower will also be running.

Paragon Park at Nantasket Beach is resplendent in its usual spring coat of new paint. All the various rides are in operation now, with the gasoline-driven midget racers as popular as when they were installed last year.

Degree for Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, member of the twenty-fifth reunion class at Harvard, who will be Chief Marshall at this year's commencement, will be awarded an honorary degree, it is reported. The commencement date is June 22. The Governor's elder son, Leverett Saltonstall, Jr., is a member of the senior class.

Fogg Fellowship

First holder of the Fogg Museum Fellowship in Modern Art will be Stanton Locmis Catlin of New Canaan, Conn., it is announced by Harvard University. The fellowship carries an annual stipend of $2,000. Mr. Catlin plans to study modern art, particularly painting, in Central Europe and in the United States.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30—
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor.
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" Wagner
"Carmen" Fantasia ..... Bizet
Song Without Words ..... Tchaikovsky
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
"Emperor" Waltz ..... Strauss
First Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Glee Club
Henry Jackson Warren, Conductor
Fugato on a Well-known Theme ..... McBride
Swing Stuff ..... McBride
(Clarinet solo by the Composer)
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

Theaters

Copley—
"Big Blow," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30.

Shubert—
"The Streets of Paris." Music by Jimmy McHugh, lyrics by Al Dubin. Presented by the Messrs. Shubert and Olsen and Johnson. Featuring Luella Gear, Bobby Clark, Abbott and Costello. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bob Burns in "I'm From Missouri." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Peck's Bad Boy With the Circus." 2:05, 5:20, 8:25.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Eleanor Powell, Robert Young, George Burns and Gracie Allen in "Honolulu." Also Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo in "Arizona Wildcat." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"You Can't Get Away With Murder," featuring Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4, 8:45, 9:30. Also "Chasing Danger," with Preston Foster and Lynn Bari. Fenway: 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

University—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis. 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," featuring Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Eleanor Powell in "Honolulu." Also "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper.

Fine Arts—
"Two Hearts in ¾ Time." 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:25. Also "March of Time." 1:25, 3:50, 6:25, 8:50.

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Exeter—
Douglas Corrigan, Paul Kelly, and Robert Armstrong in "The Flying Irishman." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 3:25, 6:20, 9:05. Tomorrow: Eleanor Powell and Robert Young in "Honolulu." Also "Pardon Our Nerve," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari.

Trans-Lux—
"Range River," with Victor Jory. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. Newsreel Digest. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"East Side of Heaven," featuring Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "Mr. Moto in Danger Island," with Peter Lorre. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Imperial Delhi," a Fitzpatrick Colortour, "Money to Loan," Jimmy Dorsey and his orchestra, "Navy Champions," Sandhogs, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Normandie—
"Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia De Havilland. Also "Disbarred," with Otto Kruger and Gail Patrick.

Uptown—
"Wuthering Heights," with Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 3, 6:40, 10:15.

Metropolitan—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Juarez." 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Women in the Wind," featuring Kay Francis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:20.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Panama Patrol." 10:30 a. m., 2:31, 6:32, 10:33. Also "Racketeers of the Range," with George O'Brien. 11:41 a. m., 1:13, 5:14, 9:15. Stage: Rose's Parisian Midget Follies, Johnny Burke, Troy & Lynne and Ross Brothers. 1:13, 5:14, 9:15.

Tremont—
"Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding and Basil Rathbone. Also "Slave Ship," with Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Naughty Marietta," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "The Beachcomber," with Charles Laughton.

State and Orpheum—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Both theaters: 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. Also "Society Lawyer," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:35. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wuthering Heights," featuring Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "The Gracie Allen Murder Case," with Gracie Allen. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Pardon Our Nerve." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "Wuthering Heights," featuring Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Repertory—
"Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. Also Paul Muni and George Raft in "Scarface." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton in Porter Congregational Church, Main Street, Brockton, 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in Unitarian Church Pleasant Street, Woburn, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Henry Weer, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Milford, in Milford High School Auditorium, School Street, Milford, 3:30 a. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Edifice, Lowell Street, Reading, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in First Congregational Church, Lowell, 7:30 p. m.

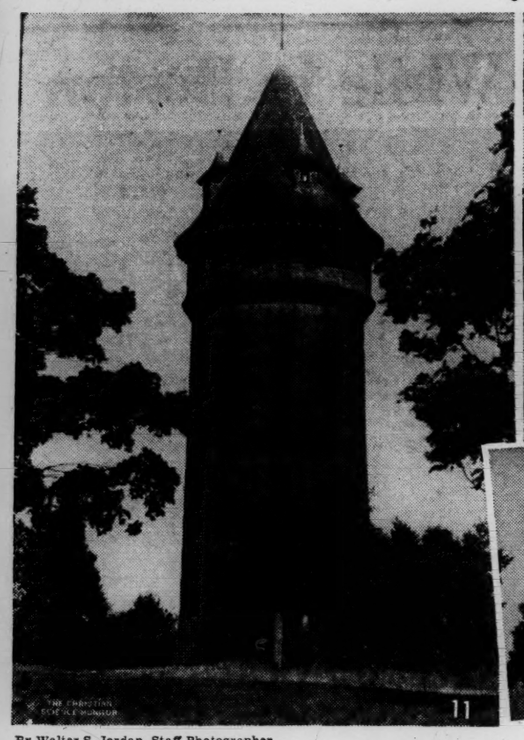
Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30—
Arthur Fiedler, conductor
Praeludium from the Sixth Violin Sonata, in E major ..... Bach-Cailliet
Concerto for Organ and Orchestra No. 2 in B-flat ..... Handel
Tempo ordinario e staccato—Allegro—Recitative—Allegro
Concerto for Organ and Orchestra, No. 77, in G minor ..... Handel
Allegro, Minuet, Gavotte, Ground Bass
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in F ..... Gershwin
I. Allegro
II. Andante con moto
III. Allegro con brio
Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanroma
Scherzo, pizzicato ostinato, from the Fourth Symphony in F minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Waltz, "Briar Rose" from "Sleeping Beauty" ..... Tchaikovsky
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsy

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.
Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Off We Go to Plymouth Rock, Passing the Real 'Old Oaken Bucket' on the Way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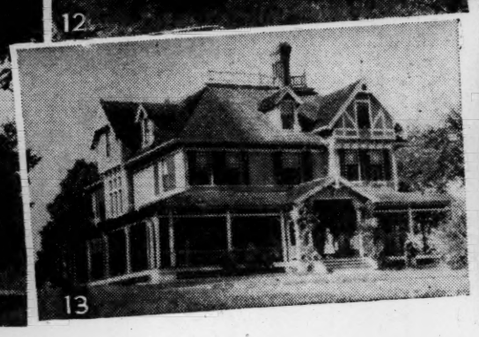
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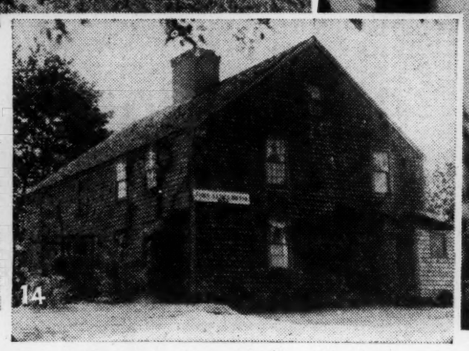
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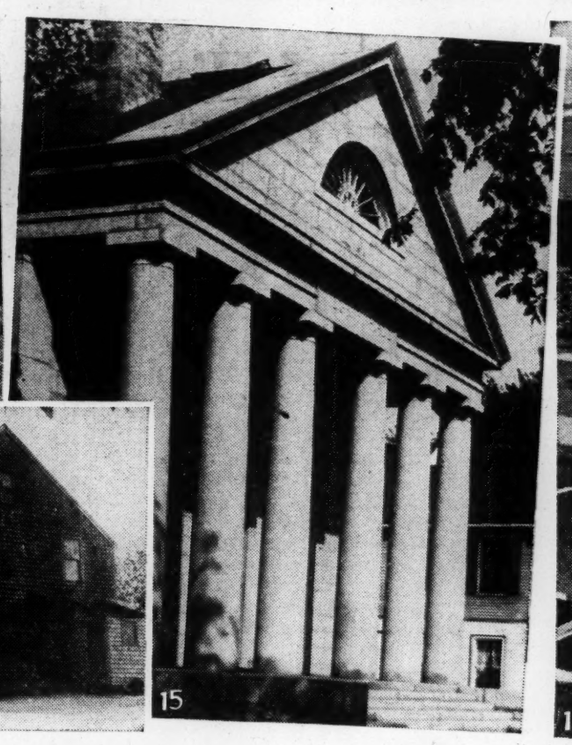
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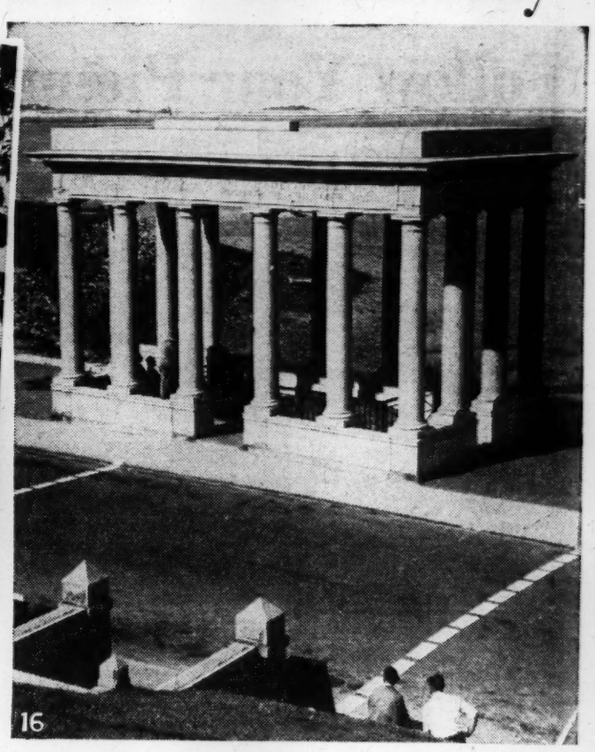
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By Walter S. Jordan, Staff Photographer

Where Stock Market Carillons Rang—A Daniel Webster Neighborhood—On Down to Duxbury, the 'First' Suburb, Settled by Standish and Alden

ball's lobster house. This brings you onto Margin Street which you follow into the center where you turn left on Main Street and proceed out of town until on the left you see (11) the tower on Tom Lawson's old Dreamwold estate. The author of "Frenzied Finance" who put part of his stock market winnings in this great development is one of the South Shore's most cherished legends. This tower housed Belgian carillons as well as serving as an observation post. Lawson could hear the chimes wherever he roamed about his fields and he could always tell his boundaries by the rose bushes which he used for fences. His favorite sport, back before the turn of the century, was to run newspaper advertisements telling what the big brokers intended to do next with certain stocks.

The road brings you into the junction of 3-A and Route 123. Cross the junction, bearing to the right of 123 and go along the unmarked lane about one-fourth of a mile. On the left you will see a trim white cottage and a sign telling you it is the house in which lived Samuel Woodworth who wrote "The Old Oaken Bucket." In the yard you will see the very well and bucket, (12).

Drive back to 3-A and continue to Marshfield, where you leave 3-A and follow 139. Just this side of the railroad tracks turn right on Webster Street and follow the signs pointing to the Webster House, (13). This is the site of the house where Daniel Webster lived, but this is not his house. This was built by his daughter-in-law in 1890 after the orator's house had burned. The road also takes you past the home of Adelaide Phillips, which if you are a musician you will want to visit, for she was one of America's really outstanding singers. If you miss the sign, you'll know the house by the wisteria on the trellis by the road.

The road runs into Route 139 again, which you follow until it rejoins 3-A. Follow 3-A turning left to the road into Duxbury village. This is one of the oldest towns in America, and perhaps the Nation's first suburb, for it was settled by Myles Standish, Elder Brewster, John Alden, and other Pilgrims who wished to get out a ways from Plymouth. Turn right on Alden Street, which is the first street on the other side of the tracks, and follow it one-half mile to (14) the John Alden house, where presumably the young man who-spoke-for-himself lived "happily ever after."

Drive back to the depot, turn right, follow St. George Street to Washington Street, where you turn right again and follow Washington Street into Route 3 and Plymouth. You will see (15) Pilgrim Hall, which contains many mementoes of the Pilgrims, including the weathered keel and ribs of the Sparrowhawk, a ship that followed closely after the Mayflower.

Turn left beside Pilgrim Hall towards the sea, where you turn right on the drive and around the bend come upon (16) Plymouth Rock.

From Plymouth you may either continue down historic, charming Cape Cod, or if you want a swift route back to Boston just stay on Route 3 all the way.

Connecticut State College to Be University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3—When the public acts adopted by the 1939 General Assembly become effective on July 1 Connecticut State College will become the University of Connecticut.

Highway signs on the roads to Storrs which now read "Connecticut State College" will have to be repainted. New insignia will be needed on the uniforms of the college cadet regiment. Milk bottle caps used at the college creamery, which supplies milk to the community of Storrs, are outdated by the legislative act.

These housekeeping changes, however, will be quickly made. In more fundamental matters the change from a college to a university will be equally easy, says Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen, President. The college, he points out, has been doing work of more diversified nature than that offered by many small universities. The college, he told the General Assembly Committee on Education which sponsored the change of name, was a university in fact and should be one in name.

Organization of the college now is in divisions such as the Division of Agriculture and the Division of Arts and Sciences, corresponding roughly to the colleges or schools of the typical university. Merely changing the names of the divisions to colleges or schools and providing for separate faculties instead of a single faculty organization would fit the college into the university mold. There is no intention, says Dr. Jorgensen, of setting up such professional schools as law, journalism or medicine.

The change of name from college to university comes at a time when the State, after many years of meager appropriations to the school at Storrs, is making a capital outlay there of approximately $3,000,000. The money being spent for buildings now under construction, for others that are approved and for campus alterations, is a larger sum than the State has spent at the college in all the years since it was founded in 1881.

A new library, a new engineering building, a classroom and laboratory building for home economics, four dormitories, an addition to the experimental animal industries laboratory, new barns, new roads and walks, a new steam distribution system and central heating plant are in the program. Next fall the University will have an enrollment of 1,200 students. The new names has been accepted by students and faculty as only fitting for this revamped and expanded college.

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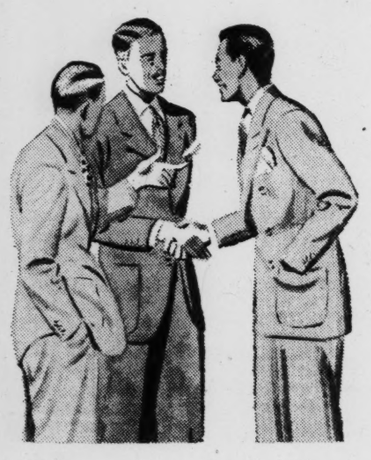

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Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 4

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL-W1XAR (15.13mc and 21.4mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL-W1XAR (11.73mc and 6.04mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 5

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, June 5

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Annual Meeting Reports

For Monday, June 5

6:30 p. m.—Directed toward Europe. Station W1XAL, 11.79mc, 25.4m. Station W1XAR, 15.13mc, 18.8m.

8:30 p. m.—Directed to United States, West Indies and Central America. Station W1XAL, 6.04 mc, 49.6m. Station W1XAR, 11.37mc, 25.6m.

11:30 p. m.—Directed to Western United States, Western Canada, and Hawaii. Station W1XAL, 6.04mc, 49.6m. Station W1XAR, 11.73mc, 25.6m.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
Camera Fans
Demonstration of ZEISS Cameras, Lenses, etc.
June 6-7—2:30-8:30 P. M.
ATWOOD CAMERA SHOP
46 LANGLEY ROAD CEN. NEW. 5280

Divers' Mishaps Delay Tunnel Operations Beneath Squalus

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 3 (AP)—Despite disheartening mishaps, officers directing salvage of the sunken U. S. submarine Squalus said today they hoped to begin tunneling early next week to clear a path to the craft's propeller struts.

The tunnels will permit the fixing of chains to the struts and attachment of pontoons for the first lifting effort in which the Squalus and the 26 bodies in her will be towed to shallower, warmer waters where divers will be able to work with less peril.

Three divers escaped injury yesterday in mishaps under the sea and a fourth was "lost" on the bottom for a time. Another accident caused the work of three divers to go for naught. One had carried an air hose to the bottom, another moved it to the designated position on deck, and the third went down to attach it only to find the connection broken.

Diver John Sibitzky lost his footing on the sub's deck and fell 15 or 20 feet to the muddy bottom but "floated" himself back to the job with the use of his air valves. Divers Roland Fiedler and H. W. Ross popped to the surface from the 90-foot depth when their suits filled with water and had to be sent down again to come up in the 10-foot steps of decompression.

R. J. Agness found his lines fouled during a descent and by the time he had oriented himself and found the submarine the time limit for his dive had expired and he had to be brought up.

Nine dives were made during the day, more than on any other day since the salvage work started shortly after the Squalus went down in 40 fathoms off the Isle of Shoals May 23, with 59 men aboard.

The 33 survivors rescued from the Squalus in the Navy's new escape bell expressed sympathy today for the men in the sunken British submersible Thetis.

The Navy announced yesterday that the cruiser Brooklyn would abandon on Sunday its part in efforts to salvage the submarine Squalus and sail to rejoin the fleet at San Pedro, Calif.

En route, the Brooklyn will join the cruisers Philadelphia and Savannah at the Canal Zone. Sailing from Panama, June 9, the three ships are due at San Pedro June 18. The gunboat Sacramento will relieve the Brooklyn in the Squalus salvage operations.

Close Competition at Dedham Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., June 3—New England horsedom which turned out at the Dedham Country and Polo Club's Memorial Day horse show is still talking about Herbert B. Shaw's chestnut gelding, Mallow. Mallow carried off top honors of the day in winning the two feature events, the Frederick Page Royce Memorial Challenge Cup, and the Mill Farm trophy for the championship hunter.

The largest gallery ever to be seen here watched a field of more than 200 top-ranking hunters of the east battle for honors in the 14 hunting classes.

A close second, in favor with the gallery, were the morning's juvenile events in which 124 entries competed for amateur trophies and ribbons.

Another feature of the show was the class for jumpers and hunters in which no jump was over three feet in height. But few were the horses that went over all six of the hazards in the ring. A scarlet pillow, or bright colored clothes flapping the breeze on a line were not too difficult in themselves, but a row of ladies' hats lined up on a bench was too much.

Straws and veils and ribbons proved more than many of the horses would take. One horse, only, the Powers' Stable's Nimrod, went the whole distance without a balk.

Other outstanding contestants of the day were: Robert Herrick's Cinders which took first and second place respectively in the privately owned ponies and model pony hunters in hand classes; William Hennessy's Postal Savings, winner of the Horatio Hathaway Plate in the hunter hacks class; Millwood Hunt Club, winner of the George T. Rice Memorial Challenge Cup for hunt teams.

Warehouse Burned

BARNSTABLE, Mass., June 2 (AP)—Nineteen thousand barrels of cranberries and valuable fishing equipment were destroyed today when fire of undetermined origin swept the four-story warehouse of the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company of South Hanson. Company officials estimated the damage at $170,000.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Ile de France	June 6	88, North River	Havre June 12	June 5 8 pm	June 6 7 am
†Pres. Harding	June 7	60, North River	Cobh June 14	June 6 8 pm	June 7 8 am
Queen Mary	June 7	90, North River	Cherbourg June 12	June 6 8 pm	June 7 9 am
New York	June 7	84, North River	Cherbourg June 15	June 7 1 pm	June 7 8 pm

*France. Other European countries specially addressed. †Ireland.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	June 21	June 15, 4:00 pm	June 15, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	June 23	June 17, 4:00 pm	June 17, 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro	June 10	June 5, 4:00 pm	June 5, 8:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays, and the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Around the Corner—

Something to Remember—If it's true that "an elephant never forgets" then Dutch and Hazel, Franklin Park's two new elephants, will have plenty of faces to remember after this week of warm public welcome to them. Zoo officials estimated that more than 40,000 sa wthem on Sunday—the first day they were there—and weekday crowds have numbered as many as 15,000. Tomorrow another big day is expected.

Steel Pier's Voice—When the Steel Pier set out on its annual shakedown cruise this afternoon, its owners, the Cape Cod Steamship Company, pointed proudly to a new piece of equipment aboard—a ship-to-shore telephone installation. Now passengers voyaging to Provincetown this summer will be able to call up hard-working friends in Boston and tell them what refreshing coolness Bay breezes are wafting past as they talk.

The Steel Pier, which has seen service in Florida waters as well as from a wharm on the Atlantic City Steel Pier, has been making daily trips between Boston and Provincetown for several summers—since the company disposed of her predecessor, the steamer Dorothy Bradford, to a Philadelphia concern.

No Expense Accounts—It will be a "Dutch treat" affair for members of Governor Saltonstall's party on Massachusetts Day, June 6, at the New York World's Fair—because of the Commonwealth's financial situation—it was announced at the Governor's office last night. The members of Governor Saltonstall's personal and official family, with Executive Councilors and the State's World's Fair Commission, will pay their own expenses.

Time Out for Lunch—To attempt to dock an ocean liner at Boston at lunch time is not quite the thing—according to the conventions of the harbor—and the skipper of the Anchor liner California will probably remember that in future.

Steaming speedily in the other day, he prepared to tie up at Pier 4, East Boston, just about the middle of the general lunch hour. His men stood ready to heave lines to the dock—but there was nobody to catch them. It was time to eat, and longshoremen are entitled to overtime pay for work in the hour ordinarily devoted to midday mastication, it appeared.

The liner hove to, with tugs alongside—and with Narrow Gauge ferries making a wide detour around her. Promptly at 1 p. m. the longshoremen appeared on the dock to cach the waiting lines.

Bigger, Better Goldfish Bowl—The definitely homey touch throughout the Martha Gay Shop in Hingham isn't confined to the inside by any means. The summer months always find it with a gay old-fashioned garden bordering the entrance walk, and one of those huge old wagon wheels by the steps. And now Arline Brett, who owns this smart dress shop, has added the finishing touch for the season. Her goldfish. Yes, they're right out there in the yard, swimming around as happy as can be . . . housed in nothing less than one of those immense, beautiful, green, little-necked bottles for which the South Shore is noted.

Tobacco Tax Bill Goes to N. H. Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 3—The administration sponsored tobacco tax which passed the House last week after a personal appeal for such action by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, will be reported into the Senate probably next week, with five of the six members of the Senate Ways and Means Committee recommending enactment.

The favorable report from the committee is expected to lead to final adoption of the measure which will place a 15 per cent tax on all forms of tobacco. The revenue will be used to eliminate the State direct property tax. While the new tax is not expected to raise the $1,200,000 now being received by the State from the direct property tax, a transfer of surplus balances from general sinking funds is expected to provide the remaining money necessary to balance the budget.

Australia and 'Rangle River'

Australia provides the background and the leading lady to "Rangle River" at the Trans-Lux. For the story, the setting is a cattle station, or ranch as it would be called in the American West. The actress is Margaret Dare, chosen by Director Clarence Badger after his arrival in Sydney.

The young woman is supposed to be the daughter of a stockman, spending more of her father's money than she should, until a letter from his foreman summoned her home from England. Her return came none too soon. For her father was involved in difficulties due to the schemes of a rascally neighbor. The river on which his cattle depended dried up. A dam had been secretly constructed in the hills, it seems, to impound the water. A well that had been hastily bored, likewise went out of commission. A dynamite charge, or something like that, appears to be responsible.

But thanks to Victory Jory, as the two-fisted foreman, and a well-meaning Englishman who had accompanied the girl home, the machinations are foiled. The dam is discovered. A flood set loose by the plotters is cheated of its intended victims. And the rascally neighbor is soundly thrashed after a fist fight and a combat with stockwhips.

Zane Grey wrote the yarn. Robert Coote has the part of the helpful Englishman and does it well. Cecil Perry is the villain. The most entertaining part of the picture is its views of the Australian countryside. The story tends to be obvious in its development, particularly in the romance between the heiress and the foreman.

E. F. M.

News of the Stage

'Family Portrait'

Negotiations are reported to be in progress for an autumn production in London of "Family Portraits," which is now running in New York. Flora Robson is mentioned for the part done in Manhattan by Judith Anderson.

'Life with Father'

Plans are under way for a tryout at Skowhegan, Maine, probably in August, of Howard Lindsay's and Russel Crouse's dramatization of Clarence Day's "Life with Father." The intention is for the play to reach New York in the autumn.

Welcome Visitors
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Revolt of the Shrew at Smith Quelled by Gentle Rosalind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northampton, Mass, June 3

You thought you could get on without your men,
We've seen how soon you've changed your minds again.

So Othello tells Desdemona at a moment of masculine triumph in the Smith College Commencement play, "How Like a God," written by William Shakespeare and Victoria Schrager of Chicago.

This adaptation of Shakespeare's women by the head of student government, a junior Phi Beta Kappa, is appropriately Shakespeare and Smith and finds its climax in a tribute to William Allan Neilson who is retiring from the Presidency of the College.

The lack of male actors bemoaned by Smith students searching for a play, shown in the prologue, threw playwrights from Aeschylus to Eugene O'Neil into discard because as the character Emily explains, "In every one of those plays you name, the difficulty's always the same . . . the trouble is, we haven't any men! From Agamemnon through to Jesse James, it's perfectly clear that all the famous names are masculine."

Led by Katharine the Shrew, Ophelia, Juliet, and Desdemona, and followed by Rosalind, Viola, Portia, and Julia, Shakespeare's women stage a revolt against their 300 year subjugation and invade the Smith campus to appear as their true selves and to help produce a play starring women only.

Kate has "left Petruchio flat" because he caused her to be "meek, mild, and docile" in Act Five. Desdemona complains that "for over three long centuries the Moor" has carried off the show "as he laid his dusky hands on my poor white throat." Ophelia resents Hamlet's name over hers in "every playhouse you can pick," and Juliet complains that Romeo always "gets top billing."

The four heroines sign an agreement to retire from the world of men for four years. This plan is thwarted by Rosalind, Viola, Portia, and Julia, who join Kate, Ophelia, Juliet, and Desdemona in front of the set of the Smith College Alumnae House to win the rebellious leading ladies back to the sixteenth century and Shakespeare's plays by impersonating Petruchio, Hamlet, Romeo, and Othello, playing Shakespeare's scenes. Thus Shakespearean drama is preserved intact for the Shakespearean scholar and the Lady Impresario.

Full of Smith color and wit, the play met with acclaim at preview performances given in the Students' Building for those who will not attend Commencement activities. Directed by William Roos, performances will be given in the Students' Building June 8, 9 and 10. This production is in contrast to Commencement plays of previous years: "Man and Masses" by Ernst Toller, a dance drama given in 1936; "The Great Catherine," by Bernard Shaw, in 1937; and the "Fall of the City," by Archibald MacLeish, a dance-drama adaption of the radio play of last year.

Co-author Schrager adapts her style to rhymed couplets and blank verse, letting "Mr. Shakespeare" set the literary idiom and characterizations.

Providence Faces Employees' Strike For Merit System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3—Municipal employees in Providence will lay down their tools on Monday morning unless Mayor John F. Collins decides to adopt a new policy, putting employees on a merit basis. They face "payless pay days," as now being experienced by the Board of Canvassers and Registration and its staff. Thousands of WPA hands are threatened with idleness because the Mayor, using the authority given him under the new budgetary control law passed by the last session of the General Assembly, has blocked action on more than $800,000 of loans and appropriations.

The Mayor has ruled that the Board of Aldermen cannot borrow in anticipation of taxes because the new budgetary law makes such borrowing illegal. The Board sought additional funds to meet general expenses in anticipation of taxes. These tax anticipation loans have been sought at this period each year to meet current expenses to the end of the fiscal year in September.

Today highway construction continued. garbage was collected and workers in the building trades and construction department of the city government went to work. But they were all late.

They decided after talking with the new leaders of the new union of municipal employees, affiliated with the A. F. of L., that the best thing to do was to have the 2,300 members assemble tomorrow in Elks Auditorium and decide on strike action.

Footwear From Bypaths and Crossroads of Globe

These Shoes Look Queer to Us But They Are 'Latest Style' Somewhere

(1) Men's Mongolian shoes. (2) Shoes from Jerusalem, inlaid with ivory and mother of pearl. (3) Shoes worn by bride of the Sultan of Zanzibar, embossed with silver. (4) Shoes worn by a Turkish woman. (5) Shoes presented by a niece of the King of Siam. They are ornamented with silver and mother of pearl. (5) Mr. and Mrs. Ira Herbert Morse. (7) Arab shoes from French Somaliland. Woven colored fiber on dark brown. (8) Shoes which belonged to one of the wives of King Abdullah of Transjordania. The shoes are German silver made in Austria; sent to Bombay, then to Amsterdam. Bought by the King. (9) Fiber shoes from Mongolia. (10) Mongolian peasant woman's shoes—pink silk embroidered in black. (11) White velvet Japanese stockings.

Rare Shoes From Far Places Displayed in N. H. Museum

Shoes made of old rubber tires fastened with straps, shoes made of fiber, shoes of mother of pearl and silver which once adorned the feet of a Siamese princess—these are among the examples of footwear on exhibition at the Morse Museum in Warren, N. H. The museum is open to the public. Entirely the work of the family whose name it bears, it contains, in addition to the section allotted to shoes, trophies arranged along the walls and cases of relics and curios gathered in travels through the jungles of Africa, in the Far East, and in other remote parts of the globe.

The owner of this unique collection, Ira H. Morse, is a shoe merchant. As a boy he nurtured the hope that one day he would be able to travel, pick up things of interest from strange lands, and establish an institution to house them. The opportunity to realize his desire came when success crowned his efforts in business, and he lost no time in putting his project into effect. He embarked on various expeditions and brought back with him ivory models, embroidered costumes, brass trays, beads, lacquered boxes, water gourds, a crude hand loom from Italian Somaliland, carved spoons, mats, temple gongs, among other things—and footwear.

Every Pair Worn

The footwear is authentic. Every pair of shoes on exhibition has been worn by the people from whom it was obtained. A tarnished pair of shoes, embroidered with gold thread around tiny mirrors, belonged to the Christian wife of an Indian ruler. Silver-embossed shoes seen in one case were worn by the 12-year-old bride of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

A pair from Transjordania had a strange history. Made of German silver, with tiny silver bells around the edges, they first came from Austria. Next they saw service in Bombay, and then in the possession of a new owner moved back across two continents to Amsterdam. There they were purchased by King Abdullah and presented by him to one of his wives, from whom they were purchased by Mr. Morse.

Other shoes, originating in India, are marked by exquisite workmanship, embroidered leather and woven silk, entwined with gold and silver thread; peasant shoes of the sandal type; Chinese shoes designed to make the foot look smaller by fixing the heel near the center of the shoe; Swiss shoes of unusual design; shoes from the Arctic and from other corners of the earth.

Tempting Offers

In transporting the shoes to this country, Mr. Morse often refused tempting offers to purchase them from fellow passengers. Once on board ship the pressure was so great to surrender some of his strange shoes that he decided to sell for $500 what he had bought for $200. If he had yielded to all the demands, he could have reaped a handsome profit from his purchases.

But he had another end in view. He bought the shoes specifically for his museum, and there the bulk of them now repose. Large department stores throughout the country occasionally borrow a few pairs for exhibition purposes. Magazines and periodicals have devoted articles to a single pair. Thus the fame of the museum is being spread abroad, and each summer an increasing number of persons visit the little town, with its 130 families, to see this unique exhibition. Any large city would be proud of a museum of this kind. Mr. Morse prefers to keep it in the place where he first conceived the idea, his native village.—**W. W. C.**

Busy Week End Is Forecast For Port of Boston

Week-End Sailings

Deep-water passenger vessels in the port of Boston week-end marine parade, that began today with arrival and sailing of the white cruise ship Lady Hawkins, total five vessels, while 18 other craft including coastwise passenger ships and freighters from all parts of the world, are due over the week end.

The Lady Hawkins, flying the houseflag of the Canadian National Steamships, came in from Halifax to embark nearly 75 passengers, and sailed from Commonwealth Pier, for Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana. On the passenger list were the names of the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Ross Flemington, of Sackville, N. B. Mr. Flemington is headmaster of Mount Allison Academy and Commercial College, and author of many educational articles.

Also booked were Prof. Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., with Mrs. Herskovits, going to Trinidad for research work.

All four other deep-water passenger liners this week-end, are west bound, the Anchor liner Caledonia with 258 passengers from Glasgow and Londonderry; American Export lines steamer Exochorda from Mediterranean ports; Cunard White Star liner Laconia with 222 passengers from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, and the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships from British Guiana, the British West Indies and Bermuda.

Aboard the Laconia, due Sunday afternoon, are Mayor Charles H. Goodland, of Taunton, Eng., Mrs. Goodland, and Mrs. W. S. Gilmore, who are coming to participate in the tercentenary celebration of Taunton, Mass., all next week. An official welcome party is to be at Cunard Pier, East Boston, to welcome the Mayor of the "parent" city.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Jack Marshard's Or.	NBC Dance Orchestra..	**"Youth Meets Government": questions by high school students..**	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:15 Network speaker ..	NBC Dance Orchestra..	"Three Cheers": vocal	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 'Rhythms Romance'	Benny Carter's Orch...		Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude		Sport program	News Service .....
6:00 News Service	News: weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review....
6:15 Harvard program ..	Fred Hoey: music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review....
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization ...	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ..		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 **Americans at Work: interviews**	"Message of Israel"....	Larry Clinton's Orch...	Joe Reichman's Orch...	Insurance talk .....
7:15	"Message of Israel"....	Larry Clinton's Orch..	Elliot Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30 Johnny Cole's Or..	"Jim's Question Bee"..	Mickie Alpert's Orch..	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch...
7:45 Johnny Cole's Or..	"Jim's Question Bee"..	Mickie Alpert's Orch..	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim": sketch..
8:00 Johnny Green's	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	"Dick Tracy": children's	Sport reports	Kerry Dances .....
8:15 Orch.; sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	sketch	Sport reports	Bass Neck Orchestra....
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House": dra-	Variety Show: vocalists;	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Bass Neck Orchestra....
8:45 questions; answers	matic series	comedy; orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Hall Negro Choir.....
9:00 "Honolulu Bound":	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Jerome Kern Melodies..
9:15 comedy; music ..	Henry Burr: soloists;	"Sons of the Pioneers"	"Sons of the Pioneers"	Jerome Kern Melodies..
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"From Hollywood To-	**Symphonic Strings with**	Jerome Kern Melodies..
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; comedy..	day": vocal trios; or..	**Alfred Wallenstein**	Jerome Kern Melodies..
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Allen Roth's Orchestra	**Arch Oboler's Plays:**	Johnny Long's Orch.....	Herbert Marsh's Orch..
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	Allen Roth's Orchestra	**"Steel": "Humbug"**	Johnny Long's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Gloomchasers": solo-	News Service .....
10:45 **Rep. Martin Dies,**	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Sonny James' Orchestra	ists: orchestra	The Argentines: orch.
11:00 **Texas**	News: scores: weather	News Service	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Swinging Strings" .....
11:15 Weather; news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Bass Neck Orchestra....
11:30 Sports; music	Vincent Lopez's Orch....	Dance Orchestra	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	Bass Neck Orchestra....
11:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch....	Dance Orchestra	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	News Service .....

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carollers	.....
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	.....
8:45 Circle'	Tone Pictures; Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	.....
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Travelogue	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording ..	Religious service .....
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus": children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"		Religious service .....
9:30 Aubade for Strings.	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Caravan": organ; so-	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra ....
9:45 Aubade for Strings.	Bus": children's prgrm	loists; choir		Concert orchestra ....
10:00 Church of the Air	**Commencement Concert**	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs" .....
10:15 Church of the Air.	**from Cleveland Insti-**	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service .....
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	**tute of Music: chorus**	Barry McKinley, songs..	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service .....
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	**and orchestra**	The Kidoodlers	tist Church service....	Lithuanian program....
11:00 'News and Rhythm'	News; sports; Journal..	Memorial Service of	Tremont Temple Bap-	Lithuanian program ....
11:15 'News and Rhythm'	"Neighbor Nell"	Suffolk County Coun-	tist Church service....	"Music in the Modern
11:30 **Major Bowes' Capitol Family**	**Southernaires: Negro**	cil of the American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner" .....
11:45	male quartet	Legion	tist Church service....	The Italian Hour.....
12:00 News Service	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Drama: music	Student Radio Club ...	The Italian Hour.....
12:15 **Program Previews.**	**Orchestra; Jan Peerce,**	Drama: music	Student Radio Club ...	The Italian Hour.....
12:30 Salt Lake Choir	**tenor; Eduard Steur-**	**University of Chicago**	Italian string music	The Italian Hour.....
12:45 and organ	**mann, pianist**	**Round Table**	Italian string music	The Italian Hour.....
1:00 "Gems of Melody"	"Waterloo Junction':	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone;	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15 Piano soloist	dramatic sketch	Religious program	orchestra	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30 Organ recital	Norman Cloutier's Or-	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45 Choir recital	chestra	"Variations"	"Old-Time Tunes"	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00 **"Democracy in Action"**	**Magic Key: Symphony Orch.; Frank Black, cond.; Eddie Green, comedy; string quartet**	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt Fanny's"; variety	"Live and Learn"	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:15		Sunday Symphonette	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:30 "It Could Be Like		Orchestra	Leo Freudberg's Orch..	"Voice of Israel" .....
2:45 **This"; songs; or.**			News Service	"Voice of Israel" .....
3:00 **Columbia Symphony**	NBC Dance Band.....	**"This Is Our America": dramatization depicting the Development of the United States**	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine" .....
3:15 **Orchestra; Howard**	NBC Dance Band.....		Drama and music	Irish Minstrels .....
3:30 **Barlow, conductor;**	News; talk		"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 **comment**	"Moonlight Sonata"		"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 **"Words Without**	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	El Paseo Troupadours;	"Four Sharps" .....
4:15 **Music"**	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"	Las Tapatias trio	The Argentines: orch.
4:30 Vesper Chimes	"Tapestry Musicale" ..	**"The World Is Yours": dramatization**	Speaker; music	The Argentines: orch.
4:45 Musicale	"Tapestry Musicale" ..		Speaker; music	Dramatization .....
5:00 "Meet the Author"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"Hall of Fun": soloists; orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 Ben Bernie and	Garden Gossip	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads	"Letters Home"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 The Hour of Mu-	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Musical Steelmakers"	News Service .....
6:15 sical Fun	Speaker; music	prano; organ	variety program	Music; Baseball .....
6:30 **"Gateway to Holly-**	"Grouch Club"; com-	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Dramatization .....
6:45 **wood"**	edy; vocalist; orch.	Baseball comment	soloists; orchestra	Dramatization .....
7:00 **'People's Platform':**	Soprano recital	**Jack Benny Program:**	News Service	Insurance talk .....
7:15 **informal discussion**	News from Washington	**vocalists; orchestra**	"Curtain Calls"	Cottage Hawaiians
7:30 **Screen Guild Show:**	**Radio Guild Drama:**	Bandwagon: Jack Teagarden's Orchestra	"Melodic Strings"	Cowboy Caravan with
7:45 **drama; music**	**"Towers of Hatred"**		Sports talk	Buck Nation .....
8:00 "Dance Hour":	NBC Orchestra: Hans	**Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; D. Lamour; Billy Gilbert; Annabella**	**American Forum of the Air: Senators Lee and Gurney on "Wartime Draft of Capital"**	Posselt Ensemble .....
8:15 popular orches-	**Steinberg, conductor**			Posselt Ensemble .....
8:30 tras; vocalists:	**NBC Orchestra: Hans**			Arlington Conservatory
8:45 guests	**Steinberg, conductor**			Orchestra .....
9:00 **Sunday Evening**	C. Boyer; Jane Bryan	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music" .....
9:15 **Hour: Symphony**	**in "Turnip's Blood"** ..	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music" .....
9:30 **Orch.; Igor Gorin,**	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45 **baritone**	Irene Rich: sketch.....	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra .....
10:00 **"Business Before**	News: Jan Savitt's Or.	**The Circle: Lawrence Tibbett; Madeleine**	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch presents....
10:15 **Pleasure"; drama**	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.		"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch presents....
10:30 **H. V. Kaltenborn.**	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	**Carroll; Vilhjalmur**	"Good Will Hour"	News Service .....
10:45 **Rep. Hawks, Wis.**	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	**Stefansson, explorer**	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages from the Classical Album" .....
11:00 News; **Brazilian**	News: weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Bass Neck Orchestra....
11:15 **Exchange program**	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Larry Clinton's Orch...	Bass Neck Orchestra....
11:30 Henry King's Or..	"The Music You Want".	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch...	News Service .....
11:45 Henry King's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch...	

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama: music	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker .....
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Insurance talk .....
11:30 "Big Sister": play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	"The Road of Life".....	"Woman's Page"	News Service .....
12:00 Commentator	News: "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James"	'Noonday Revue': stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music....	Sports; weather; tides..
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian string music....	George Wheeler, tenor.
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Orchestra ..	News Service	Women's Club News....	**"The Monitor News"** ..
1:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Your Farm Reporter....	"Don Artiste": pianist	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:45 "The Day Is Ours" ..	Male Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Voice of Experience"..	"Classical Album" .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ..	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob": sketch	Sport reports	"Classical Album" .....
2:15 Dramatization	ing"; dramatiaztion ..	"Grimm's Daughter"....	Sport comment	"Classical Album" .....
2:30 "Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies"..	"Valiant Day": sketch	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album" .....
2:45 "Girl Marries"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service .....
3:00 News Service	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports .....
3:15 Ohio State Uni-	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30 versity choir and	**U. S. Marine Band**	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports .....
3:45 quartet	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports .....
4:15 C. Hector's Orch...	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama.	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:30 C. Hector's Orch..	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports .....
4:45 Rhythmaires	Club Matinee: news ..	"Midstream": drama ..	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Career Tours	Network program	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"...
5:15 The Boston Hour..	NBC Salon Orchestra...	Children's program	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 Nan Wynn, songs..	Musicale	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News Service	News: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk..	Fred Hoey: music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist....	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Orphans of Divorce":	"Cafe Continental"	Commentator	Insurance talk .....
7:15 "Lum and Abner" ..	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mickey Albert's Orch.	News Service .....
7:30 Eddie Cantor va-	Ted Travers' Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	"Names in the News"..	dramatic sketch	Cowboy Caravan with
8:00 **"Tune-Up Time":**	**Order of Adventures:**	Al Pearce and His Gang:	Sport reports	Buck Nation .....
8:15 **music: comedy** ..	**true tall tales**	Carl Hoff's Orchestra..	Sport reports	Bass Neck Orchestra....
8:30 Tom Howard and	Network program	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"Take a Note": solo-	Bass Neck Orchestra....
8:45 George Sheldon	Network program	**prano; symphony orch.**	ists: orchestra	"Princess of Song".....
9:00 **Theater: Ronald**	Network program	"Al Roth Presents":	Network program	"150 Years of Democ-
9:15 **Coleman Benita**	Network program	soloists: orchestra ..	"Stop, Look, Listen"	racy": speakers .....
9:30 **Hume in "Prisoner**	"National Forum"	"Al Roth Presents":	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Around the Time" .....
9:45 **of Zenda"**	"National Forum"	soloists; orchestra ..	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Around the Time" .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.:	**Streamlined version of**	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist: quartet	**Mascagni's "Cavalleria**	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30 **Columbia Chamber**	"Magnolia Blossoms":	Al Donahue's Orchestra	**Rusticanna"; Attilio**	News Service .....
10:45 **Orchestra**	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Al Donahue's Orchestra	**Bagiore, tenor; Kath-**	Bert Hirsh's Orchestra..
11:00 Weather: news	News; scores: weather	News Service	**ryn Witwer: soprano;**	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	**orchestra**	Bass Neck Orchestra....
11:30 Del Courtneys Or-	"The Music You Want"	Happy Felton's Orch....	Eddy Duchin's Orch....	Bass Neck Orchestra....
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Happy Felton's Orch....	Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra	News Service .....

Shortwave Radiocast on June 5 To Carry Principal News of Annual Meeting of The Mother Church

Special shortwave programs consisting of the principal news of the reports given at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Monday, June 5, over Station W1XAL, Boston, and its companion transmitter, W1XAR.

The times, frequencies, wavelengths and localities for which the special radiocast will be transmitted follow:

6:30 p. m.—Directed toward Europe:
Station W1XAL, 11.79mc., 25.4m.
Station W1XAR, 15.13mc., 19.8m.

8:30 p. m.—United States, West Indies and Central America:
Station W1XAL, 6.04mc., 49.6m.
Station W1XAR, 11.73mc., 25.6m.

11:30 p. m.—Western United States, Western Canada and Hawaii:
Station W1XAL, 6.04mc., 49.6m.
Station W1XAR, 11.73mc., 25.6m.

All times are eastern daylight saving. For Pacific Coast time, subtract four hours; for central standard time, subtract two hours; for British summer time, add five hours, and for central European time, add six hours to the times given.

The regular shortwave radiocast of The Monitor Views the News at 6 p. m. will be followed by the first Annual Meeting report at 6:30 p. m.

Suffolk University Exercises Announced

Prof. Francis M. Currier of Suffolk University will serve as marshal for the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts in the baccalaureate and commencement exercises in the University Auditorium, June 11 at 3 p. m., and June 15 at 8 p. m. The College of Journalism will be represented by Prof. Carroll A. Lake. Included among other faculty members who will serve as marshals for the various departments are Prof. Woodside V. Monegan, College of Business Administration; Prof. Roger A. Stinchfield, Law School; Dr. Arthur V. Getchell, Graduate School of Law.

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Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Sunday, June 4

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

3:00 p. m. — Cosmopolitan Student Group.
4.30 p. m.—"Memories of Home: "The New England Poets"
5:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation (Congregational).
5:30 p. m.—Pathways to Peace.
6:00 p. m.—"Quakers in World Service," Dr. Rufus Jones.

For Monday, June 5

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour."
8:00 p. m.—Bulletin for DXers.
9:00 p. m.—"Modern Radio — Television."

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Passing and Kicking Contests Between Australian and California Athletes

Around the Hub

Crimson Faces Crusaders

Local baseball teams were scheduled to be busy on three fronts today. Of primary interest, of course, is Harvard's return game with Holy Cross at Soldiers Field, with the Crimson determined to make up for the 7-6 defeat suffered at the hands of the Crusaders earlier in the season. In the other home game Boston College greets Long Island University at Alumni Field, Newton, while Tufts travels to Providence to meet Brown, recent victors over Harvard.

Harold "Slim" Curtiss was Coach Floyd Stahl's nomination for starting pitcher this afternoon instead of the veteran Tom Healey. Healey, the Crimson's best pitcher this season, has had a rather unusual year. Last year Tom was only so-so during the cold spring games, but later burned them across when hot weather arrived. This year, he was at his best on the frigid days—witness his one-hit performance against Columbia on a day when overcoats were none too warm—but since the arrival of warm weather has been unable to find his stride.

The matches between Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Conneticut for the MacColl Trophy were due to begin this afternoon at Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville. The Bay Staters present a well-balanced team this year and will try to prevent the Nutmeggers from winning the trophy for the third consecutive year. Even if they do not succeed in winning back the cup to this State, it is pretty certain that other golfers will know that Fred Wright and company have been around. Sixsomes were scheduled today, with singles on the docket tomorrow morning.

The rise of the St. Louis Cardinals to a pennant factor this season can be attributed to many things, but foremost is the spurt Pepper Martin has made. The ever colorful ball player hit a snag for a couple of seasons but now is playing.

These Cards open a four-game series with the Bees here tomorrow, starting with a doubleheader. The success or failure of the home stand will rest largely upon what the Bees can do against the "Gas Housers."

The Olympets, who played so well at the Boston Garden last Thursday night, will play the Americanettes, another New York team, next Thursday. There were some 2,000 who watched the game with the Roverettes and if their enthusiasm means anything, the attendance should take an upward bound with the next contest.

Northeastern will officially conclude its 1939 baseball season tonight at the Hotel Lenox, when the squad gathers for its annual banquet.

The Huskies finished second in the New England College Conference League according to official statistics released this morning. They were fourth in team batting and third in team fielding, but the combined efforts brought them the runner-up post.

The Huskies beat every team in the league except Rhode Island, which retained its crown with seven straight victories.

The Huskies will lose only four men from this year's team—Capt. Bill Little, Foxy Flumere, Jim Connolly, and Garnet Gibson. Outlook for next season is bright, because Harold Kopp's freshman nine included several promising men.

Correspondent Competition With Football Gains Favor

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Started on a "shoestring"—or rather a football lacing—three years ago, the annual International Team-Kicking-and-Passing Contest between Stanford University and the Carlton Club of Melbourne, Australia has developed into a competition surpassing all expectations.

So successful has this competition been that those who first scoffed at the idea that teams on the opposite side of the world could even work up a sweat, let alone any interest, over unseen long-distance events, have bent every effort toward keeping it going.

Similar to Olympic Club

Stanford University and Carlton Club (similar to the Olympic Club here, comprised of amateur athletes graduated from colleges) have held this dual kicking, and passing tournament for three years with interest increasing each year.

In the first place the idea was propounded here by H. Archie Richardson, American correspondent for the Melbourne "Sporting Globe." As he tells it Mr. Richardson's original idea was to promote better feeling between American and Australian athletes.

"I arranged these contests purely to bring the athletes of America and Australia closer together," he says.

Next year—the fourth season of the competition—will find six American teams and an All-Australian combination seeing who can place kick, drop kick, punt and pass both the American football (14½ oz.) and the Australian Rules football (17¾ oz.) farther. While the awards go to individuals, it is the team aggregate that counts in the final tabulation.

Each team is comprised of three men competing in each event—although they aren't necessarily the same men. Each man kicks or passes the American ball three times and the Australian Rules ball three times. Best distance with each pigskin is recorded. Thus far the Americans have been leading, particularly due to their passing, for there's no passing, as we know it, in the Australian or British game of football.

Much Enthusiasm

Schools out on this coast are taking to the long-distance sport with much enthusiasm. Next year Stanford, University of Southern California, University of California, St. Mary's, Santa Clara, and University of California at Los Angeles will compete against the All-Auzzie squad. Mr. Richardson, points out, however, that so much interest has been worked up over the Stanford-Carlton annual contest that it will continue as a dual meet each year.

Football Coach "Tiny" Thornhill at Stanford as well as Graduate Manager Al Masters, and University officialdom even up as high as President Wilbur, have taken to the Inter-Pacific competition idea thoroughly. It is the hope of Mr. Richardson who has brought this idea along, that other American colleges and Universities will show some interest, "for they'll all be welcome to participate. It might even be worked out, as time goes on, so that this could be an all-America versus all-British Empire Kicking and Passing Contest, with primary eliminations in the Empire and the United States."

Friendship Basis

Mr. Richardson's idea rather strikes this column's cord of international sportsmanship with more than a usual "ping." International friendship has a vital part to play in the whole world-peace picture, and certainly international sports contests are not the least of the ways to lay a good "sporting" foundation of world relationship.

Best part of this kicking and passing contest idea—and something that is irrefutable as far as the college cash registers go—is that very little financial outlay is necessary outside of postage to Australia. Each team competes to select its own representatives, and they kick or fling the ball for all they're worth. Then the records are mailed to Australia, and vice versa. It can be done during spring or fall football practice.

And the records already created are something to kick and heave at. For instance, the all-Australian-American records already set are:

Punt, held by Bill Paulman, Stanford: 69 yards 8 inches with the American ball; and with the Australian rules ball, 69 yards by Harry Vallence, Carlton.

Drop kick with American ball, 67 yards, Jack Wrout of Carlton; drop kick with Australian rules ball, 72 yards, also Wrout.

Place kick with American ball, Bill Paulman of Stanford 75yds. 2ft. 1in. With Australian rules ball, Bill Paulman, 79yds. 1ft. 11in. The ball is teed up and kicked at the seam joint so that it soars end over end instead of with a reverse spin as is common in the United States.

Pass with American Ball, Tony Calvelli, Stanford (played center at Stanford last two years) 75yds. 1ft. 5in. This is particularly interesting since his throw was in competition with one by the phenomenal Negro football passing star at UCLA, who entered the contest in 1937 with a throw of 64yds. 1ft. 6in. Second in this passing contest, as it may affect the 1939 football season was a Stanford frosh, Mel Ellet, with 73yds.

Pass record with the larger and harder-to-hold Australian rules ball, is held by Paulman of Stanford, with a toss of 67ft. 3in.

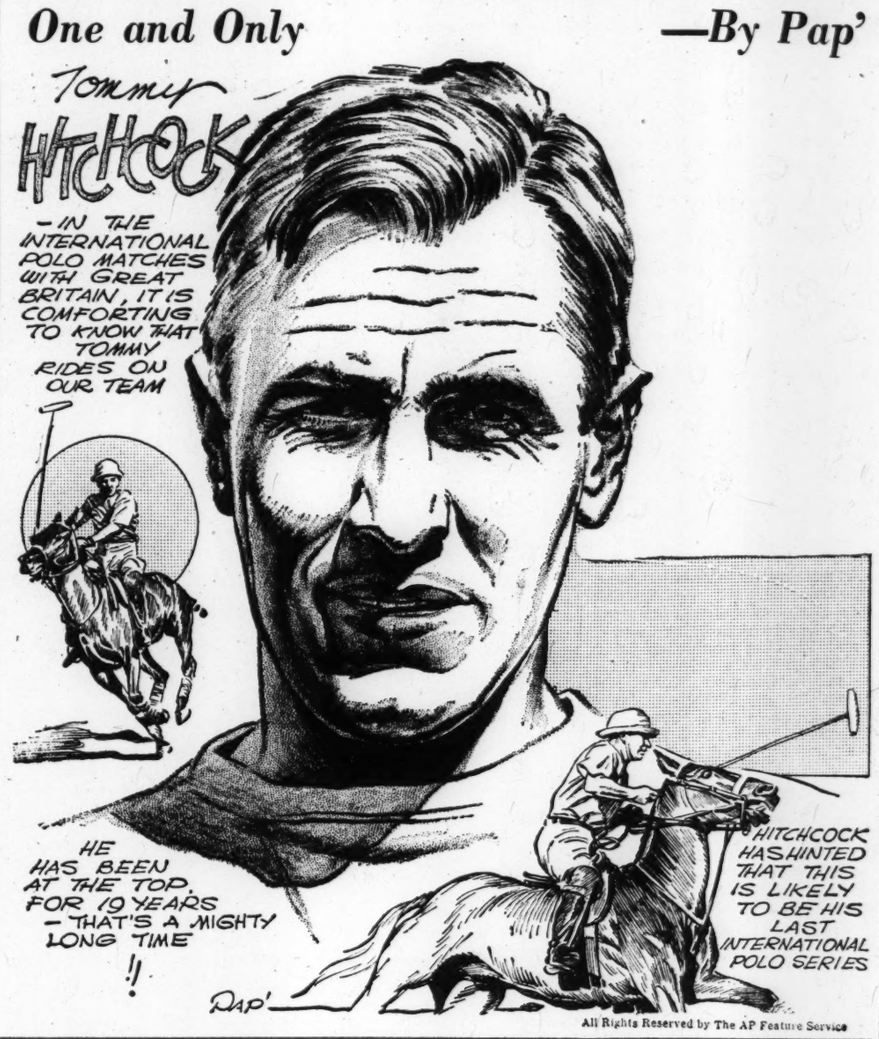
All-Time Marks

However, the all-time Australian kicking records with their own balls are still something at which we Americans can kick even with our own ball. Punt distance is 74 yards held by L. Kew Ming of Echuca, Victoria, made in 1931. Place kick record is 86yds. 1ft. made by Dave McNamera (a left footer) of St. Kilda, Melbourne, made in 1913.

This international contest idea appears to be one with much more "on the ball" than its long range. Let's have more of it, Mr. Richardson.

Royal Arch Gunnison

One and Only —By Pap'


TOMMY HITCHCOCK
—IN THE INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCHES WITH GREAT BRITAIN, IT IS COMFORTING TO KNOW THAT TOMMY RIDES ON OUR TEAM
HE HAS BEEN AT THE TOP FOR 19 YEARS —THAT'S A MIGHTY LONG TIME !
HITCHCOCK HASHINTED THAT THIS IS LIKELY TO BE HIS LAST INTERNATIONAL POLO SERIES
PAP'

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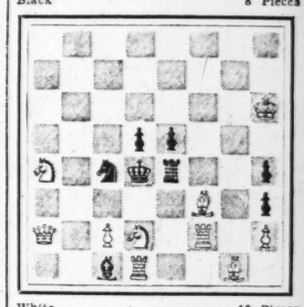
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 3, 1939
Problem No. 2145
By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 8 Pieces

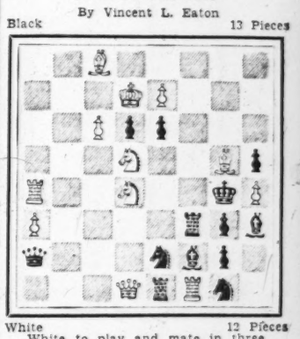


White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(The Problemist, Nov., 1936.)

Problem No. 2146

By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(New York Post, Dec., 1937.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2143. R-Kt3

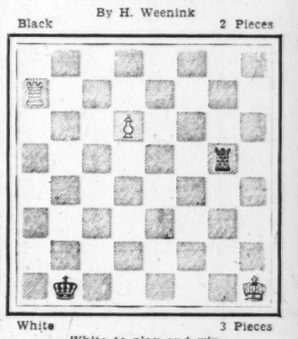
No. 2144. 1. B-R6 threatens
2. Kt-K2ch
1. ——— B-B4ch
2. K-Kt5ch
1. ——— Kt-B4
2. K-R5ch
1. ——— QxKtch
2. K-R3ch
1. ——— QxP
2. K-R3ch
1. ——— Q-B8
2. K-R3ch

End-Game No. 461. White wins: 1 Kt-Kt5, PxKt; 2 BxPch, KxB; 3 PxPch, K-Kt; 4 R-R8ch, K-B2; 5 Q-R5ch, P-Kt3; 6 Q-R7ch, K-K; 9 QxP mate.

End-Game No. 462

By H. Weenink

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win
(A composed ending with practical applications, quoted from "1234 Modern End-Game Studies.")

Notes

Oscar Shapiro has won the 1939 Massachusetts State Championship. Ward, Maly, and Fleigel tied for runner-up. Keller was fifth.

The Manhattan Chess Club defeated the Mercantile Library Chess Association in a recent match at Philadelphia by a score of 10½-5½.

Salo Flohr, one of the strongest chess masters, before recent political changes a well known figure in his native Czechoslovakia, is expected to visit the United States in the near future. At that time, those who have played over his games and read of his tournament successes will have the opportunity of meeting him in simultaneous play.

The Fourth Annual Yearbook of the American Chess Federation, containing a selection of games played in the Boston tournament last July, annotated by Fred Reinfeld, is now ready for distribution to federation members. Those who would like to see what this active chess organization offers are invited to write Ernest Olfe, Sec'y-Treasurer, 1111 North 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis. The membership is only $1, and the yearbook itself is worth this amount.

From the recent Manhattan-Mercantile match. The former Boston expert gradually outplays one of Philadelphia's strongest.

Four Knights

Ash White	Adams Black	Ash White	Adams Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 Q-Kt4	K-R
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 P-KB4	P-Kt3
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	25 P-Q4 (a)	P-B4
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	26 Q-R2	Kt-Q4
5 Castles	Castles	27 Q-K	P-K6
6 P-Q3	BxKt	28 BxP	KR-K
7 PxB	P-Q4	29 BxKt	QxB
8 PxP	QxP	30 Q-B2	Kt-KRP
9 B-QB4	Q-R4	31 Q-B3	QxQ
10 Q-K	B-Kt5	32 RxQ	Kt-B5
11 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q	33 R-K	R-K5
12 B-Q2	P-QR3	34 K-Kt	QR-K
13 P-QR4	B-B4	35 K-B2	P-QR4
14 P-B3	Kt-Q4	36 P-R3	P-R5
15 Kt-K4	B-B	37 P-Kt4	P-R6
16 K-R	QKt-Kt2	38 PxP	P-R7
17 B-Kt3	Q-Kt3	39 R-QR	PxB
18 P-R5	Q-Kt3	40 RxR	RxR
19 Kt-Kt3	Kt-QB3	41 RxP	K-Kt
20 Q-Kt4	Q-Q3	42 P-R4	RxP
21 Kt-B5	BxKt	Resigns.	
22 QxB	Kt(Q4)-K2		

(a) Now Black has a strong passed pawn, which White should have held back.

One of the colorful matches in England took place this spring in London where a team of past and present Oxford and Cambridge players defeated the City of London Chess Club by a score of 10½-8½. The game below was played at first board.

Sicilian Defense

Alexander White	Sergeant Black	Alexander White	Sergeant Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 Q-QKt4	Kt-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 BxKt	QxR
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 B-Kt2	QxBch
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	15 KxQ	P-QR4
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	16 Q-Q6	PxB
6 B-K2	B-Kt5	17 B-R3	K-Q
7 Castles(a)	BxKt	18 Q-Kt6ch	K-K
8 PxB	KtxP	19 Q-K3ch	K-Q
9 B-B3	KtxQBP(b)	20 B-K7ch	K-B2
10 Q-Q3	KtxKt	21 Q-B5ch	Resigns
11 QxKt(Q4)	Q-B3		

(a) White feels that his superior development is worth a pawn.

(b) Alternatives are not too satisfactory. White after B-QR3 has Black tied up, and a plan of liberation is not easy to find. Perhaps 9 ——— Kt-B3, and if 10 B-R3, Kt-K2 would be better, but then 11 Kt-Kt5 is embarrassing.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	27	13	.675
St. Louis	23	15	.605
Pittsburgh	20	18	.526
Chicago	20	19	.513
Brooklyn	18	18	.500
New York	18	22	.450
Boston	15	23	.395
Philadelphia	12	25	.324

Results June 2
Cincinnati 4, Boston 0 (11 innings).
New York 8, St. Louis 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	7	.816
Boston	22	13	.629
Chicago	20	17	.528
Cleveland	19	17	.528
Detroit	17	23	.425
Washington	15	23	.395
Philadelphia	14	22	.389
St. Louis	11	27	.289

Results June 2
Detroit 8, Boston 5.
New York 17, Cleveland 8.
Chicago 7, Washington 5.

College Baseball

At Providence: Providence College 8, Tufts 3.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 2, Newark 1.
Jersey City 7, Baltimore 6.
Rochester 12, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 5, Toronto 3.

American Association

Minneapolis 4, Louisville 2 (second game called in fourth, rain).
Kansas City 12, Toledo 4.
Columbus 9, Milwaukee 3.
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 1.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 8, Sacramento 4.
San Diego 9, Portland 0.
Oakland 4, Los Angeles 3 (ten innings).
Hollywood 9, San Francisco 4.

Texas League

Tulsa 12, Dallas 3.
Fort Worth 4, Oklahoma City 2.
San Antonio 11, Houston 9.
Shreveport-Beaumont, wet grounds.

Southern Association

Atlanta 10, Knoxville 2.
Nashville 10, Chattanooga 2.
Little Rock 2-0, New Orleans 1-6 (second six innings).
Memphis-Birmingham, wet grounds.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 4, Elmira 0.
Binghamton 7, Hartford 6 (11 innings).
Scranton 11, Williamsport 5 (13 innings).
Springfield 22, Albany 4.

Sports D BOX SCORES

Local Box Scores

Bees

June 2

Cincinnati	ab.	r.	bh.	tb.	po.	a.	e.
Werber, 3b	5	0	1	1	1	3	0
Frey, 2b	5	1	1	1	3	5	0
Goodman, rf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
McCormick, 1b	5	1	1	2	13	1	0
Lombardi, c	5	1	1	4	6	1	0
Craft, cf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Berger, lf	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Myers, ss	4	0	2	2	3	3	0
Moore, p	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	42	4	10	13	33	14	0

BOSTON							
Cooney, c.f	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
*Hodgin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fletcher, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
†West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garms, l. f.	5	0	1	1	5	0	1
Hassett, r. f.	5	0	3	3	1	0	0
Maleski, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Miller, s.s.	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Lopez, c	4	0	0	0	10	0	0
Warstler, 2b	4	0	2	3	3	4	0
Shoffner, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	39	0	9	10	33	12	1

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—4

Runs batted in—Lombardi 3, McCormick 1. Two-base hit — Warstler. Home run — Lombardi. Stolen base—Warstler. Double plays — Frey, Myers and McCormick; Myers, Frey and McCormick; Miller, Warstler and Fletcher. Left on bases—Cincinnati 8, Boston 7. First base on balls—Off Moore 1; off Shoffner 3. Struck out—by Moore 6, by Shoffner 6. Passed ball—Lombardi. Umpires—Pinelli, Goetz and Reardon. Time of game—2:30. Attendance—2,271.

*Batted for Cooney in 11th inning.
†Batted for Fletcher in 11th inning.

Red Sox

June 2

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Doerr, 2b	5	1	1	2	1
Cramer, cf	5	1	1	5	0
Vosmik, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Foxx, 1b	3	0	1	5	0
Williams, rf	5	1	1	2	0
Cronin, ss	5	2	3	1	2
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	4	1
Peacock, c	4	0	2	8	0
Galehouse, p	2	0	0	0	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	0	2
*Finney	1	0	0	0	0
Dickman, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	5	10	29	6

Detroit	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fox, rf	6	1	0	0	0
Walker, cf	4	2	3	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	3	0	0	2	5
Greenberg, 1b	3	1	2	12	1
York, c	5	2	2	4	2
Higgins, 3b	4	1	3	1	3
Bell, lf	5	1	1	4	0
Kress, ss	2	0	1	2	3
Rogell, ss	1	0	0	1	1
Benton, p	4	0	1	1	1
Bridges, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	8	13	27	16

By innings:

Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	—5
Detroit	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	x	—8

Errors—Kress, Cronin 2, Peacock, Doerr. Runs batted in—Walker, York, Fox, Greenberg 2, Bell, Higgins 2, Foxx, Cronin 3, Cramer. Two-base hits—Cramer, Walker, Doerr. Three-base hit—Walker. Home runs—Cronin 2, Greenberg, Higgins. Stolen bases—Fox, Walker. Sacrifices—Galehouse, Kress, Gehringer, Greenberg. Double plays—York and Higgins. Left on bases—Boston 10, Detroit 14. Bases on balls—Off Galehouse, 5; off Benton, 2. Struck out—By Galehouse, 5; by Wilson, 1; by Dickman, 2; by Benton, 4. Hits—Off Galehouse, 11 in 5 innings (none out in 6th); off Wilson, 2 in 2; off Dickman, 0 in 1; off Benton, 14 in 8 1-3; off Bridges, 0 in 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Galehouse (Benton). Winning pitcher—Benton. Losing pitcher—Galehouse. Umpires—Kolls, Basil, Rue and Geisel. Time—2:19. Attendance—3,914.

*Batted for Wilson in eighth.

Glenn Warner graduated from Cornell in 1894.

American Soccer Team Hoping For Win Over Scots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the $400,000 worth of old country soccer talent sent over by the Scottish Football Association is campaigning in the Canadian Northwest and British Columbia, followers of the booting game here are anxiously awaiting the U. S. Football Association's selections for Uncle Sam's team to face the invaders in their concluding game at the Polo Grounds on Sunday, June 18. The U. S. F. A. is expected to announce its team next Tuesday.

An American Soccer League selected eleven held the tourists to a 1-1 tie, much to the visitors' surprise, in its first U. S. start at the Polo Grounds a fortnight ago. Now an appreciably stronger native eleven is expected to go against the Scots and point for a victory, although it is realized the foreigners will have been playing together in nearly a dozen matches by then and presenting a perfected combination play. Victory for the American team, accordingly, would definitely be making soccer history.

The selection committee, as well as the fans, are concerned with the defensive array needed to stop Archie Garrett, the Scots' centerforward, Leshmahagow-born, Preston-trained, Heart of Midlothian ace pivot man who is on a scoring spree thus far in the tour. He has tallied 12 of the overseas aggregation's 34 goals in the first five games played—in Montreal, New York, Detroit, St. Louis and Calgary. He notched the lone Scot goal against the American Leaguers, continued finding the meshes against Michigan's best and went full tilt in St. Louis, scoring seven goals in his club's 10-2 victory just preceding the takeoff for the Canadian Northwest.

Jug McSpaden Led the Field

PROVIDENCE, June 3 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., professional, led a field of 26 in the 36-hole qualifying test here yesterday for the National P. G. A. championship tournament, with a 74-71—145 card.

Seven others qualified along with McSpaden, Guy Paulsen of Nashua, N. H., and Jim Turnesa of Louisquisett finishing in a second place deadlock at 146. The remaining pros who made the grade at Wannamoisett were: Charles Mallory, Furnace Brook; John Thoren, Woodland; Jack Harvey, Sagamore, Jim Fogertey, Myopia, and Harry Nettelbladt, Framingham. They will join Tony Manero, former open king, as New England's representatives, Manero being among the automatic qualifiers.

Three successive one-putt greens—the 14th, 15th, and 16th, helped McSpaden cover his final nine holes in one under par, the putt on the 16th being a 40-footer.

The eight New England qualifiers:

Harold McSpaden, Winchester, 74-71—145.
Guy Paulsen, Nashua, N. H., 75-71—146.
Jim Turnesa, Louisquisett, 71-75—146.
Charles Mallory, Furnace Brook, 78-72—150.
John Thoren, Woodland, 76-74—150.
Jack Harvey, Sagamore, 76-75—151.
Jim Fogertey, Myopia, 73-78—151.
Harry Nettelbladt, Framingham, 75-77—152.

Sears Cup Tennis

Women's Intercity Tournament

Results June 2

First Round

Boston 9, Baltimore 0.
New York 5, Philadelphia 4.

Final Round

Boston vs. New York at Dongan Hills, N. Y.
(New York is defending champion)

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

'Club' Cricket—Local Game for One and All

OXSHOTT, Surrey — If you should happen to be entertaining any doubts as to whether or not Cricket is still really England's national summer game—despite the counter-attraction offered in these days by lawn tennis, golf and various other pastimes—I would like you to come down to this Surrey village one Saturday afternoon and see us playing a game on the local club's tree-encircled ground. For here is to be seen—as in villages all over the country—cricket on something like the old, original plan. Which means so much more than just batting and bowling, winning and losing. Often a player may do none of these things; yet that does not seem to matter to him (or anybody else) in any serious degree.

Cricket may be sublimated through the masterly skill of a Bradman or a Hammond, magnified in importance by being set in big, spectator-filled arenas that have clattering turnstiles and where the proceedings are conducted as seriously as if the fate of nations hinged upon the result. But "club" cricketers, whether in town or country, are the backbone of the game that is handed down from old England to young England, as an emblem of sunshine and democratic comradeship, of individual non-distinction without (much) remorse, of generous winning and cheerful losing.

Result Secondary

Club cricketers, who range in age from 16 to 60 and are recruited from folk in all walks of life, do not play "three-day" matches, like the big shots do. Far from it. They play half-day games on Saturdays and whole-day games on Sundays and Bank Holidays, with, in some cases, a "Home Week" or a tour thrown in for those who can find the time off from work for such delights. Very seldom does their game go the full possible course (4 innings), and the result is usually determined on the first innings scores. This, indeed, is one of the peculiarities and greatest charms of the sport—that the result is genuinely a consideration secondary to the actual play.

Club cricket is a pastime of agreeable and beneficial contrasts. There is intensive activity. But there is also compulsory repose in a deck chair. There is keen rivalry. But there is also generous appreciation of the skill of the opposition. The tempo of the play allows time for special courtesy—for the fieldsmen to applaud a good knock against them, for both sides to applaud a ball well taken by the wicket-keeper on the leg side of the wicket, for the batting side to applaud a specially good performance by a bowler. And so forth. The rivals have meals together—meals are quite a feature of club cricket—and consequently they get to know each other. So that when they meet again later in the season it is as old acquaintances, with mutual recollections of how So-and-So scored 60 in 38 minutes or took three wickets for 12 runs on a pitch that gave him no help whatever. The club cricketer, I might add, has a most prehensile memory for data of this kind.

"Rabbits"

The "rabbits" among the club cricketers, the folk a long way down in the batting order, may go through match after match without using a bat. There may be, and often are, interruptions by rain, which holds cricket at its mercy. But the club cricketers' enthusiasm is absolutely unshakeable. Whatever may be the disappointment this week—whether in episodes of playing or episodes of not playing—there is always next week to look forward to. And, to support my personal evidence as to how keenly it is looked forward to, I would refer you to John May, Peter Lyne, the gardener, the chauffeur, the Bank Manager, the butcher's boy, the parson, the Varsity "Blue," old Giles, the rustic who has not missed a Saturday afternoon game on his village green for 60 years, the railway official, the shop assistant and all the rest of the English cross-section which constitutes the club cricket community. Whose cricket—though I says it as shouldn't—is often very good cricket indeed.

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Commerce and Finance

Friendly Business–Federal Contact Established, Says Hopkins

Business and Industry

Report Circulates Roosevelt Might Veto Farm Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—A report from usually well-informed persons that President Roosevelt might veto the $1,218,000,000 farm bill threw an added complication into Congressional efforts to revise the tax structure.

The Chief Executive has asserted repeatedly that Congress failed last year to keep a promise that new revenues would be raised to meet certain farm benefit payments. He is considering disapproving the pending farm measure, it was said, because the Senate wrote in $338,000,000 of unbudgeted farm benefit payments, without voting new taxes to finance them.

Action Not Completed

Congressional action on the measure has not yet been completed, but a joint Senate-House conference committee is expected to agree on retention of the benefit payments.

If the President vetoes the bill, three courses of action will be open to the Congress:

Overriding the veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Enacting an appropriation minus the unbudgeted benefits.

Enacting taxes to meet benefit payments and then re-approving the outlays in a new appropriation measure.

Secretary Henry Wallace was reported to be using all his influence with the President to win approval of the farm measure. On the other hand, some advisors, including Vice-President Garner, have been represented by some Senators to be suggesting that the Chief Executive veto the bill.

The House Ways and Means Committee is considering revision of the corporate tax structure, but has given no attention to possible new taxes to finance farm outlays. Farmstate legislators have argued that there should be no special levies to provide benefit payments as long as the government is going into the red to meet defense, relief and other expenditures.

Taxes Discussed

Corporation taxes were discussed at a White House meeting Thursday night attended by eight well-known business men. It was reported reliably that the business spokesmen had expressed approval of an agreement between administration officials and Congressional leaders on a program of tax revision including elimination of the levy on undistributed corporate profits. The undistributed profits tax has been much criticized by business and industrial spokesmen as a deterrent to recovery.

Striving to get a tax revision bill through Congress by June 30, when present so-called nuisance taxes will expire unless re-enacted, the House Ways and Means Committee voted to confine hearings on the measure to corporate tax questions. This was in line with a recent agreement between President Roosevelt and Congressional tax authorities that changes in the revenue structure at this session of Congress would be confined to corporation levies.

Suggests Broader Investment List For Savings Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—William R. White, New York State Banking Superintendent, suggested to the Monopoly Committee that savings banks and trust companies might well be given greater latitude in investments, to overcome difficulties in finding outlets for the nation's savings.

He told the committee that to broaden the list of securities eligible for investment by savings banks and trustees, consideration should be given to authorizing investments in corporations operating in such fields as oil, food, tobacco and steel.

The witness explained that huge savings reservoirs in New York now may be invested in securities on a "legal list," largely composed of mortgages, Government, state and municipal bonds and railroad and public utility obligations.

Universal Pictures Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Universal Pictures Co. Inc., for the 13 weeks ended April 29, reported profit of $581,587 before federal income taxes, compared with loss of $199,487 in the like 1938 period. The company, producer and distributor of motion pictures, has studios in Hollywood, Calif.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 21
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1

Promoted

Above: N. A. Williams, elected Vice-President in Charge of Operations of the Union Pacific Railroad. Below: Otto Jabelmann, elected Vice-President in Charge of Research and Mechanical Standards of the road.

Casualty Insurance Sales Hold Up Well For the Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Premium volume of insurance companies in the casualty-surety field in 1938 was only 2 per cent below 1937, despite the low level of industrial activity (especially in the first half of 1938), and rate reductions, according to Standard Statistics.

The decline, continues the report, was less than for fire insurance companies, partly because the casualty companies encountered few rate reductions until late in the year. Since casualty-surety losses continued at a low level, the net results were distinctly favorable.

Longer term growth potentialities are greater in the casualty field than in either the fire or life insurance lines, says the service. For example, it has been estimated that about 20,000,000 cars in this country (more than 70 per cent of those registered) carry no bodily injury or property damage insurance. The proportion should be reduced by the trend toward compulsory insurance. Additional rate reductions may well be offset by resultant increased volume. Rates on many of the other lines written continue to allow good profits under current conditions. Thus, prospects are for reasonably well-maintained underwriting profits.

Although the average casualty-surety company writes a large volume of business in relation to its capital funds, the resulting leverage is offset by decidedly conservative investment policies. In recent years many of these companies have further increased holdings of Government securities and other high-grade investments, while average common stock positions have been reduced from over 20 per cent of assets in 1933 to about 11 per cent. As a result of these conservative moves, as well as the general increase in resources, not investment income, in many cases, was higher in 1938 than in 1937.

Seiberling Stockholders Vote Capital Adjustment

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Stockholders of the Seiberling Rubber Co. at a special meeting voted approval of a capital adjustment plan advocated by the management.

J. P. Seiberling, president, said approval was given by holders of 77 per cent of the preferred stock and 59 per cent of the common. The plan required the vote a 75 per cent of the preferred and 50 per cent of the common.

The action, Mr. Seiberling said, clears the way for registration of the new prior preference stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission and payment of dividends on the new Class A preferred stock soon after the issue of prior preference stock has been sold.

Road Re-elects Directors

CLEVELAND (AP)—Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad stockholders reelected for another three years the five directors whose terms were expiring. They are George M. Jones of Philadelphia and Herbert A. May of Pittsburgh, representing the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad; and G. A. Tomlinson, Warren Bicknell and W. M. Duncan, Jr., all of Cleveland. Wheeling & Lake Erie is a subsidiary of Nickel Plate.

President Talks With Leaders On Recovery Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2 — A "frank and friendly" contact between American business and the Roosevelt Administration has been opened, Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, said today discussing the White House dinner of eight leading industrialists last night, which should lead toward the ultimate objective of the bethe working of the economic system.

Secretary Hopkins talked freely—though not very concretely—with the press today, about last night's unusual meeting. From his declarations, and from what is known otherwise of the meeting and the general status of relations between the administration and business, certain conclusions can be drawn.

Mr. Hopkins' Expectations

1. That Mr. Hopkins is striving diligently to bring about a meeting of minds between individual business leaders and President Roosevelt. It is fully realized—and he reiterated it again today—that business recovery is dependent not only on Government spending but upon the activity of private business. Secretary Hopkins plans further meetings between great industrialists and the President, attempting to cut away partisanship, prejudice, and oversimplification of grave issues.

2. That these big industrialists are willing to return to Washington again and again. Finding through Secretary Hopkins a new and effective pipeline to the White House, and that they are hopeful it will serve their interests.

3. That the Administration is not giving up any of its fundamentals, and probably recommending no legislative changes—as in the National Labor Relations Act—but that more friendly and helpful administration of such legislation might very substantially alter the prior situation.

4. That business, on the other hand, still has its grievances against the Administration, but that a new comprehension of mutual viewpoints may rise out of these meetings which could have a real effect on business prospects.

Last night's White House dinner was at Secretary Hopkins' suggestion, and he presided (not, however, necessarily as a preview of 1941) over the Presidential dining-room. After dinner, the party went upstairs and conferred with President Roosevelt in his study, where he was held by indisposition. They talked with the President for an hour and 20 minutes, in an entirely amicable fashion. The business leaders presented their views on the N. L. R. A.—doubtless looking toward some legislative and many administrative changes. They also discussed Latin American trade more fully, and briefly touched on taxation.

Sees Business Men Liberal

Present were: W. Averill Harriman, Chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad and Council Chairman; A. D. Whiteside, President of Dun & Bradstreet; E. R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Steel Corporation Chairman; J. F. Fogarty, President of the North American Company; Carle C. Conway, Chairman of the board, Continental Can Company; Gano Dunn, President of the White Engineering Corporation; and John D. Biggers, Toledo, Ohio, glass manufacturer.

Secretary Hopkins today declined to say whether he shared the view that the Labor Act should be changed, said he found much merit in the recent Berle proposals for a new Government bank stimulating lending, and favored the general purposes of the Mead Bill for loans to small business.

Over and over today, he repeated the theme that his present objective was to bring business and the Administration upon speaking terms, and he stressed repeatedly the atmosphere of last night's meeting. Asked how he found business men, now that he has had contact with them in their native lairs, he said:

"I get on with them very well. When they get out of their formal organizations, not passing resolutions which are often written by their highly paid executives, they may have very liberal ideas. They have fully realized that a new day has come, that the public through Government has a proper interest in business."

Yet with his impish frankness he said: "I don't know that this group has any more wisdom than a group of labor representatives, of farmers, or of necessity a group of unemployed . . . I'd like to see these conferences extended to farmers and labor."

Then he stressed that much improvement could be effected without legislation. He said he would discuss the forthcoming business leaders' report on the Labor Act with Chairman J. Warren Madden.

Mr. Hook, after being present at the dinner, had to leave early to deliver a radio address in which he demanded "substantial amendment" of the Labor Act, which he said had driven a wedge between employers and labor and had promoted discord and strife rather than labor peace.

But such a speech was evidently the sort of thing Secretary Hopkins hopes to avoid in these meetings. He said that at the White House there were "no political speeches."

Jokers in Economic Theory Due To Use of Bookkeeping Idiom

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article III

NEW YORK—The recent reappearance of the idea of "savings" in economic theory, in the hearings before the Temporary National Economic Committee, appears to be an example of much remaining economic thought which belongs in the same category as the old-fashioned theory that the world is flat, or the Ptolemaic theory that the universe revolves around the earth.

The joker in these ideas is that what is true for the individual is not true for the nation. To assume that individually reckoned "savings" can be totalled nationally is like the old assumption that what appears as far as the horizon must be flat indefinitely.

People are accustomed today to admit that though a billiard table may be "flat," nevertheless, if this billiard table were continued indefinitely, remaining still true and "flat," the ends would meet—perhaps in Australia. Nor does anybody deny that two parallel meridian lines will nevertheless meet at the poles.

But economists have failed to make clear—unless they had a political profit in making it clear—that private or unit economics do not always add up to make national economics or economics-of-the-whole. Flat-world theories still circulate widely in economics.

Flat-World Theories

The difference between private and public economy has been time and again expounded in connection with labor-saving devices. It has been pointed out that a number of employers each economizing on labor by labor-saving devices like the Rust cotton-picking machine may, in toto, waste the nation's substance by causing widespread unemployment.

On the other hand, the equally flat-world theory of make-work has not been equally debunked; it is still possible to attract a following with the thesis that labor-saving machinery is bad, though if this make-work theory be carried intransigeantly to its bitter end, the ditch-diggers replaced by machinery would be reinstated with teaspoons for shovels.

The flat-earth reasoning from part to whole was at the basis of the mythical Social Security Act Title VIII old-age pension reserve of $47,000,000,000. It was felt that because individuals could put by reserves in the form of investments, the United States Treasury could put by a reserve of $47,000,000,000 in the form of investments in its own notes. People forgot that the larger a cash entry, the less meaning it has, and that by the time it reaches a billion dollars it is virtually a figure of speech or a book-entry.

This improper borrowing of the terms of private bookkeeping by economists of the whole was not invented by the new school of economists now on the top of the wheel at Washington. It is inherent in classical economics. It appears, for example, in the idea that "national wealth" can be totaled up like private wealth, despite the fact that every addition to the nation's profit-making equipment almost automatically withdraws customers from some other part of the nation's profit-making equipment. If the "capital value" in the automobile industry, for example, is added to the "capital value" in the railroads, the total means nothing, for one has grown at the expense of the other to an extent that is anybody's guess.

Of course the idea of capital value is stretched by economists (unacquainted with the difficulties of accounting) far beyond its usefulness anyway. The capital value of a railroad which cost $50,000 a mile to build and would cost $100,000 a mile to replace, but cannot earn anything because of highway competition, is a neat example of how mythical "capital value" can be.

To put it another way, "capital value" depends on net earnings, net earnings depend on depreciation charges, depreciation charges depend on obsolescene prospects, and prospects of obsolescence are anybody's guess. As a matter of fact, this makes hash, as an instrument of economic thought, of the concept even of "profit" or "net income," for it, too, depends on depreciation charges which depend on guesses about the future—usually wrong.

"Reward" for Capital

Classical economics, in fact, went so far as to assume a natural "return" or "reward" for capital. And savings banks are prone to display the marvels of compound interest. But like the flatness of the billiard table, there is a limit to compound interest. The old story about how large a dollar would have grown if invested at 4 per cent at the time of the birth of Christ is its own answer; there isn't enough gold, money, bank deposits, or anything else in the world to make the boast good.

And so it is with "savings." The total of individual "savings" may grow and cause the total of national well-being to shrink—if the savings are merely withheld from circulation. Or the total of individual "savings" may grow and the total of national wealth grow, too—if the "savings" are spent through loan or "investment." But that, too, cannot continue indefinitely. In the end some of the "savings" and some of the "investments" are bound to turn out bets on the wrong horse.

Economics could be made a more effective science if it would give up the extravagant hopes it places on the use of idiom borrowed from private bookkeeping—and borrow instead from those who argue that the state of business is more heavily dependent on mood and hope of profit than it is on any such allegedly tangible thing as actual "profit" or actual "capital value."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Federation of British Industries, organization of British big business, was in conference with representatives of German industry at the time Herr Hitler marched into Prague. Its memorable draft agreement with the Germans provided for joint expansion of their foreign trade and for government pressure on other foreign countries which endangered the success of the agreement by being so bold as to compete successfully in foreign markets. This draft agreement, which had had the blessing of the British Government in production, had to be shelved.

But the latest quarterly business review of the Federation includes a review of economic problems in south eastern Europe and some proposals which indicate that the Federation has not changed its mind, and still would take eagerly to co-operation with present-day Germany.

The review finds that Germany's economic problems have not been eased by the conquest of Czecho-Slovakia, says that Germany needs to export manufactured goods and import foodstuffs and raw materials, blames the present multiplicity of independent nationalities for the present difficulties Germany finds in expanding such complementary trade, and puts forward the solution that the States of southeastern Europe should "forgo a sufficient measure of national liberty" to make possible a complementary economic union with Germany.

It is perfectly true that Germany will for a long time to come play a dominant part in the economic life of central and south-eastern Europe, and it is true that there are far too many restrictions in Europe to the free movement of goods. But for a large part of Germany's economic difficulties she has only her own economic system to blame. And it is certainly not true that the solution of Europe's economic problems will come through the political domination of Europe by Germany, and the permanent relegation of the smaller central and south eastern countries to the part of food and raw material suppliers to Germany. And most emphatically it is not the proper part for British industry to be playing to urge such a completely undemocratic development in Europe.

A federalized Europe along United States lines is the solution most in accord with British political principles.

Several restriction schemes are in the news again. The International Rubber Regulation Committee is on the point of revising its quotas, both because in the last six months stocks have fallen by around 40,000 tons, and by the end of the half year will be below 400,000 tons, or less than five months supply, and because the Government will require considerable quantities to exchange against American cotton, the current quota is 50 per cent of standard tonnages, or 60,000 tons per month.

The Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council is faced with the unusual problem of having to release larger supplies. Last July free market requirements were estimated at 3,170,000 metric tons, and the export quotas then operative, after reduction by 5 per cent, provided 3,498,000 tons.

To help reduce production voluntary surrenders of export quotas were made by various countries to a total of 228,375 tons. But the current season finds a shortage of supplies for various reasons: European beet sugar yield has been poor, the Indian can crop was not satisfactory, some countries have not exported their quotas, and there have been large stock accumulations for wartime reserves by several countries.

The shortage in the current season is estimated at around 225,000 tons, and raw sugar prices have risen from 6s. 4d. per cwt. at the end of last December to 8s. 4½d. in the middle of May.

The returns of overseas trade for April show a declining adverse balance of trade, but also a declining total of trade both export and import. Exports, at £35,149,000 were the lowest for any month since June, 1936, and £2,100,000 lower than for April of last year (which had one more working day in it). Imports, at £70,085,000 were £3,620,000 less than April of last year. The visible import trade surplus for the first four months of the year now stands at £115,165,000, compared with £139,616,000 for the same period of last year.

Sales at Retail 6 to 12 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Although spottiness was still in evidence trade movements continued to show a trend toward improvement during the past week, with a betterment in sentiment a significant part of the recovery, said the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

"A few days of summer heat were sufficient to effect a marked improvement in retailers' sales totals," asserted the survey.

"Since the corresponding week a year ago retail sales also witnessed an upturn in buying. Year to year comparisons for retail trade are estimated to show a 6 to 12 per cent increase above last year, and unchanged from last week.

"Industrial cities of the Middle West were still reporting the broadest gains in the country, but rural areas, particularly the grain and livestock regions, improved their comparisons markedly as long-awaited rains buoyed farm sentiment. In New England the advance over last year's level broadened to 6 to 10 per cent, the largest increase recorded so far this year. Comparisons in the East were also slightly more favorable and the average was up between 5 and 12 per cent.

"With some cities dropping behind and others continuing to forge ahead, the Middle West as a whole showed no change in its gain of 8 to 14 per cent. For the most part, the South also held to its record of a week ago, the average remaining between 3 and 7 per cent. Southwest trade lost ground slightly, although increases over a year ago were more evenly distributed than in some weeks; for the whole section the improvement was estimated at between 4 and 6 per cent. The Northwest widened its margin by 3 to 6 per cent, as rain slackened work in the fields, enabling farmers to attend to long-delayed shopping. On the Pacific Coast sales were equal to or 1 and 2 per cent above a year ago.

"Orders received in wholesale markets indicated the extent to which the seasonal buying spurt of the last few weeks has exhausted stocks.

"All types of warm weather goods were in demand. In most instances wholesalers expressed satisfaction over the amount of business done, although there were still frequent complaints that the smallness of individual orders was cutting sharply into profits."

Production of U. S. Cotton During 1938 Is Well Above 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) —The Agricultural Department issued revised estimates for the 1938 cotton crop showing production, exclusive of linters, to have been 11,943,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 18,946,000 bales in 1937

Cotton under cultivation July 1, 1938, was 25,018,000 acres, compared with 34,090,000 acres a year previous.

The area picked last year was 24,248,000 acres, compared with 33,326,000 in 1937.

Yield of lint cotton was 235.8 pounds to the acre, compared with 269.9 pounds in 1937.

Production of cottonseed totaled 5,310,000 tons, compared with 8,426,000 tons the previous year.

Ginnings reported by the Census Bureau for the 1938 crop were 11,944,340 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 18,945,022 for 1937.

Chemical Contracts Rise

NEW YORK—Contracts awarded on current construction projects in the chemical process industries total $8,039,000 as compared with $3,562,000 a year ago, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering reports in its May issue. Current proposed work and bids asked total $8,370,000. This amounted to $9,757,000 in the like period last year.

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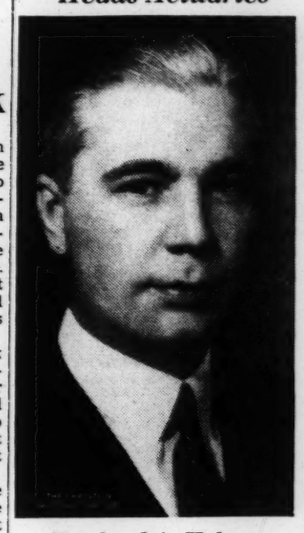


Reinhard A. Hohaus

Elected President of the American Institute of Actuaries. Mr. Hohaus is with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He succeeds Victor R. Smith, General Manager of the Confederation Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Canada.

Holland-Amerika Confirms Absorption Of German Red Star

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands (AP)—The Holland-Amerika Shipping Line has confirmed its absorption of the German Red Star Line which operated the ships Pennland and Westernland, a passenger-cargo service between New York and Antwerp, Belgium.

The Netherlands company announced a bond issue of 4,500 florins ($2,405,475) to finance the building of new ships.

The Red Star Line was purchased by the Arnold Bernstein Line from the International Mercantile Marine Company in 1935 for $1,000,000. Mr. Bernstein, a German Jewish operator, was sentenced Jan. 7, 1938, to 30 months' imprisonment and fined 1,000,000 marks ($400,000) by a Hamburg court for treason and violation of German foreign exchange laws.

He already had turned over both Bernstein lines to a managing director named by the German Government.

11-Month Federal Deficit Is Twice That of Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury closed 11 months of the fiscal year May 31 with a $3,240,467,092. deficit. This was about $800,000,000 less than the $4,072,000,000 estimated by the budget for the full 12-month period.

The deficit, however, was more than double the $1,286,570,000 reported May 31, 1938.

At the end of May, the Treasury had collected $5,055,301,868 in taxes and other revenue, and had spent $8,295,768,960. The comparable figures a year ago were $5,467,713,250 in receipts and $6,754,283,330 in expenditures.

For the first time in more than a year, Treasury revenues in May, amounting to $396,781,388, were higher than for the comparable month of the previous year, when $375,396,320 was collected. All branches of revenue, especially the manufacturers' excise, social security and customs levies, were higher in May, 1939.

The big bulge in expenditures this fiscal year was caused by the WPA, which spent $2,072,748,752 in the 11 months, compared with $1,306,773,461 for the comparable 1938 period.

The $1,000,000,000 PWA program, however, which also started last summer, had cost the Treasury only about $256,000,000 in the 11 months.

The public debt on May 31 was at a new high of $40,281,807,681, as a result of $3,117,067,366 of Treasury borrowing in the 11 months.

However, because the Treasury now has $2,254,178,517 cash on hand, Secretary Henry Morgenthau has decided not to borrow any more money for the Treasury in the open market until September.

Excess Reserves Off in Last Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of the banks decreased $80,000,000 to $4,220,000,000 in the week ended May 31.

The decrease, which interrupted a series of new record highs. was caused primarily by the usual month-end increase of money in circulation because of payroll requirements.

PREVIEW of COMING FEATURES

THE CALL OF BOSTON
12 articles, daily—June 5-17

Delightful sketches of interest to visitors and vacationers by Miss Eleanor Early, author of "And This Is Boston."

IN SEARCH OF NEW ENGLAND
Twice weekly, Tuesdays and Thursdays, beginning June 6

Eighteen attractively illustrated stories on typical New England towns,—a most valuable aid for tourists who like to know the real New England.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD
12 articles, daily—July 17-29

The Financial Editor and the Wall Street commentator respectively write these articles, summarizing the problems and hopes of modern society in the world of business, finance, agriculture and citizenship. This is really a timely short course in economics by experts.

GREAT TEAMS OF BASEBALL
6 articles, daily—July 10-15

Henry P. Edwards and William Brandt, former baseball writers, give graphic portraits of six famous "all-time" great teams in both American and National Leagues.

in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 200,
Previous day 397,
1939 volume to date 97,803,
1938 volume to date 93,810,

Leading Stocks Tilt Upward In Light Dealings

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—Leading stocks tilted slightly higher today but the market contained plenty of laggards.

Steels, motors, mail orders and specialties were the best at the opening and most managed to display gains running to a point or so in the final hour. Dealings were exceptionally light.

Such buyers as appeared were believed to have been influenced by further thoughts of a big administration spending program, signs the downturn in business may be flattening out and hopes Congress would soon pass legislation stimulating to industry.

Shares on the upside were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, Zenith Radio, Loft, Union Carbide, American Can and Standard Oil of N. J.

Inclined to hang back were American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Allied Chemical, and Consolidated Edison.

Bond Market Slow

All sections of the bond market crawled along at slow pace today with fractional changes in either direction the general rule.

Toward the close only a few Government issues had appeared on the tape and these trades were made at prices 1-32 to 3-32 of a point net higher. Guaranteed obligations were slightly more active than the Treasury group.

Fractional gainers in the corporate division included Union Pacific 3½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Montana Power 3¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

Unchanged to lower were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Continental Oil 2¾s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, and Santa Fe 4s.

The foreign dollar group, especially loans of several such South American governments and cities, inclined higher.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1¼	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 2-4 mos.	⅝	⅝	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	
Time money	1½	1½	¾@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
60 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
90 days	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
4 months	½@⅝%	½@⅝%	½@⅝%
5-6 months	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%	⅝@¾%

London Market

Short bills	⅝@11/16	⅝@11/16	
3 mos. bills			⅝
Bar gold	148s 5d	148s 5d	140s 8d
Bar silver	19½d	19½d	19¼d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest 3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta 3
Chicago	1½	Danzig 4-4½
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon 2
Dallas	1½	Helsingfors 4
Kansas City	1½	Buenos Aires 3
Minneapolis	1½	Madrid 2½
New York	1½	Ottawa 3½
Philadelphia	1½	Oslo 2½
Richmond	1½	Paris 3½
San Francisco	1½	Riga 2
St. Louis	1½	Prague 4½
Athens	6	Stockholm 3
Amsterdam	2	Rome 4½
Berne	1½	Tokyo 3
Berlin	4	Warsaw 4½
Brussels	2½	
Budapest	4	

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, June 3

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68	$4.68¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	††
Belgium—belga	.1703	.1703	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2260	.2260	§
Italy—lira	.05263/4	.05261/4	.0528
Germany—mark	.4014	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5337	.5342	§
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2354	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.3092	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.00861/4	.00861/4	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.1899
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0101
South America			.0298
Argentina—peso*	.23315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1800	.0350	1837½ .4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3637½	.3625	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2732	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3491	34.90	.6180
Java—florin	.5350	.5378	.6808
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2915	•
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	•
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5447	.5445	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9974	.9978	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015	.2015	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Free market. ‡ Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. †† Revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 1 compared with June 1, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $7,940,425.80 ($6,719,703.61); expenditures $73,923,533.74 ($10,489,139.80); net balance $2,918,734,484.21 ($2,523,478,364.99); working balance included $2,245,180,366.82 ($1,941,809,485.29); customs receipts for month $577,838.12 ($625,143.83); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,063,242,294.08 ($5,474,432,954.80); expenditures $8,369,692,494.67 ($6,772,163,422.80); emergency expenditures included $2,863,255,774.37 ($1,931,832,830.44); excess of expenditures $3,306,450,200.59 ($1,297,730,469.10); gross debt $40,330,356,822.53 ($37,379,410,474.17); increase over previous day $48,549,140.61. Gold assets $15,958,024,969.47 ($12,918,086,487.89).

April Milk Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The Milk Industry Foundation reported the daily average sales of fluid milk during April were 6,520,924 quarts, an increase of 1.08 per cent over April, 1938. At the same time, on the basis of information from leading distributors in 136 markets, milk company pay rolls showed a decrease of 3.6 per cent and employment a decrease of 2.63 per cent compared with April, 1938.

Small Business Group to Meet

AKRON, Ohio—Effect of the wage and hour bill, unemployment and pension phases of social security and operations of the Wagner Act on their shops and factories will be among the subjects which smaller business men will discuss at the second convention of the National Small Business Men's Association at Detroit, June 27, 28 and 29.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jun 1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	35	35	35	M'y31
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
25	19½	Adam-Mill (1½g)	2	21	21	21	Jun 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	7	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	Jun 1
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	53	53	53	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y31
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 1
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	¾	⅞	Jun 2
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	6¾	6½	6½	Jun 1
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	6½	6½	6½	
19	9	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 2
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	166	166	166	—1
13¼	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	M'y26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	1	9	9	9	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	Jun 1
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	4	35⅜	35½	35⅜	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	Jun 1
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	6	1⅝	1½	1½	Jun 2
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	M'y25
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	Jun 2
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	Jun 2
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	18	18	18	Jun 2
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun 2
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Jun 2
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	94	94	94	+1
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	1	172	172	172	M'y29
55	32	Am Car pf	1	233¼	223¼	223¼	— ¼
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	1	39	39	39	Jun 2
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
123	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105	105	105	M'y15
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	123	123	123	Jun 2
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	6½	6½	M'y31
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y29
16⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	21½	20¼	20¼	Jun 2
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	8	7¾	7½	7¾	Jun 2
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	14½	14½	14½	Jun 1
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	4	4	4	
47⅞	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	3	35½	35½	35½	Jun 2
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	3	48	47⅝	48	+1
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	22	22	22	Jun 1
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 1
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	5	18½	18	18	Jun 2
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	52	52	52	M'y31
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	13	13	13	Jun 1
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	2	3½	3	3	— ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	30½	30½	30½	
7	3⅝	Am Power & L	1	118	118	118	M'y31
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf(2¼k)	2	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (17⅛k)	4	39	39	39	Jun 1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	4	35	33½	33½	Jun 1
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	4	14⅜	14½	14½	+ ¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	Jun 1
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	42	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
67	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	137½	137½	137½	M'y29
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	1	65	65	65	Jun 1
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11	11	11	Jun 1
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	11	11	11	M'y26
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'y31
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	2	88	88	88	+ ¼
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y27
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	9	164¼	163½	164¼	— ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	1	83⅛	82½	82½	Jun 2
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	85	85	85	+ ½
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	151⅛	151	151	Jun 2
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	2	6	5⅞	6	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	4	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	86	86	86	M'y25
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	M'y31
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	33	33	33	Jun 1
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	5	5	5	Jun 2
36½	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	5	26½	26	26½	M'y17
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	12	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
22⅜	13½	Anchor H (.15g)	1	37	37	37	M'y26
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	7	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
21	11½	A P W Paper	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y26
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	2	2	2	Jun 1
103⅛	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y29
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	100	100	100	Jun 2
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Jun 1
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	1	50	50	50	M'r 31
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	39	39	39	
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 2
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73	73	73	M'y19
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
37½	30	Associates In (2)	1	37	37	37	Jun 2
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	3	29¾	29½	29¼	— ¼
71	51⅝	Atch T pf (3½g)	2	63	63	63	Jun 1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	19	18½	19	Jun 2
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	5	13	13	13	M'y31
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	5	20¾	20½	20½	
110¼	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Jun 1
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun 2
66¾	50¾	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Jun 2
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y31
4⅜	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y31
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y23
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Jun 2
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 1
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	4	21⅜	21	21	Jun 2
22½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	— ½
101⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jun 1
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	Jun 1
87⅜	71¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8	8⅞	8	
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	2	23½	23½	23½	
52⅞	48⅛	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jun 2
57½	46	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	M'y18
80	51⅜	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y26
18	15½	Beth Steel	12	58¼	57⅜	58⅛	+ ¼
115	99¼	Beth S 5% pf (1)	21	17½	17½	17¼	Jun 1
27	15⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jun 2
173⅛	81⅛	Bigelow-Sanf	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun 1
34¾	19	Black & Deck(1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 2
28½	16¼	Blaw-Knox	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	12½	Boeing Airplane	2	23	23	23	— ¼
21⅜	16½	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Jun 1
32	18¾	Bond Strs (.80)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Borden Co (.60g)	4	20⅜	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
27¾	19½	Borg-War (1½g)	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Boston & Maine	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y26
14⅞	9⅜	Bower Roll B(.2)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 2
15⅜	8¾	Bridgeport Br	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	6	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
49	41¾	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	40	40	40	
2	1⅛	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	48⅞	48¾	48¾	— ¼
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1½	1½	1½	
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	9½	9½	9½	M'y26
43½	27	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
24⅜	13⅝	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	40	40	40	M'y31
36	31⅛	Bkly Un Gas	3	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	9⅝	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'y25
13⅛	7	Bruns-Bal (½g)	24	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
8	4	Bucyrus-Erie	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Mfg	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
30	16	Budd Wheel	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
34¼	21½	Bullard Co	2	20½	20¼	20½	Jun 2
15⅜	11½	Bulova Wat (2)	4	28¼	27⅞	28¼	Jun 2
18⅜	11¼	Burling Mills (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2⅜	1	Burr Add .20g)	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	Jun 2
9⅞	5⅞	Bush Terminal	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y25
23¾	18⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7	7	7	
4¾	2⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jun 1
13¼	7	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Jun 2
17⅞	11½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	Jun 2
		Byron Jack (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 1

C

19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
52	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	11	1⅛	1	1	
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	2	52	51¼	52	Jun 2
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	3	11	11	11	Jun 2
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	Jun 2
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	15	47⅜	43¾	47⅜	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'y29
7¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun 1
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Jun 1
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Jun 2
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	3	80	80	80	Jun 2
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	7	45	44¾	45	Jun 2
107½	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jun 2
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun 2
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20½	20	20½	Jun 1
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 2
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	4	4¾	4½	4⅝	Jun 1
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y26
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	3	39	38½	39	+1½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
30	18¾	Champ, Pap & F	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 2
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	7	33½	33¼	33⅜	Jun 2
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	
25½	17¼	ChesCorp(1.20g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y16
33¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Jun 2
1	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y17
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	
37⅛	13¾	Chi Great West	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y29
13½	9½	Chi Great W pf	1	½	½	½	M'y24
1⅛	⅜	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	2	2	2	M'y24
20¼	10	Chi M St P&P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38⅞	32	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
48¼	44⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun 2
		Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	M'y31
		C P T pr pf(2½)	2	47½	47½	47½	M'y29
		Chi, Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 1
		C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
		C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y12
		Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
		Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	
		Childs Co	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		Chrysl Cp (2½g)	33	70¼	69⅜	69⅞	+ ⅜
		City I & F (.60g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
		City Stores	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Jun 2
		ClarkEquip(1¼g)	1	19	19	19	Jun 2
		Clev Graph B(1)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	M'y29
		ClimaxMol(1.20)	1	393⅜	393⅜	393⅜	Jun 2
		Cluett Peab(½g)	6	28½	27¾	27¾	Jun 2
		Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	127	127	127	
		Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	M'y29
		Colgate-P (½)	9	15	15	15	
		Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y29
		Collins & A(½g)	3	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	Jun 2
		Col Fuel & Iron	8	15½	15¼	15½	Jun 1
		Col Br A (.60g)	3	20	20	20	
		Col Br B (.60g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 2
		Col Gas & El	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		Col G&E pf A(6)	2	89	89	89	— ⅜
		C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Jun 1
		Col Pic pf (2¾)	2	27	26	26	M'y25
		Colum Carb (4)	1	88	88	88	M'y31
		Comi Credit (4)	3	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
		Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	M'y25
		Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	51⅜	51	51	— ⅛
		Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	7	111⅜	110	110	+2
		Coml Solvents	7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
		Com'th & South	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
		Com & So pf (3)	9	28½	28¾	28½	+ ⅛
		Com'th Ed (.80g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y25
		Conde Nast	8	23	22⅝	23	Jun 2
		Con Nairn (½g)	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	Jun 2
		Congress Cigar	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun 2
		Consol Aircraft	1	5⅝	5½	5½	Jun 1
		Consol Cig (¾g)	1	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	— ⅛
		Cons Edison (2)	29	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
		Cons Edis pf (5)	1	107	107	107	+1⅛
		Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y31
		Consol Fpf (½k)	1	10½	10	10	Jun 1
		Consol Laundries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Estimate U. S. 1939 Wheat Crop to Be 25 P.C. Under '38

CHICAGO, June 3 (AP)—A prospective United States 1939 wheat harvest of 700,000,000 bushels today revealed the extent to which producer co-operation with the Government production control program and the vicissitudes of weather conditions have pointed the way out of the nation's vexing wheat problem.

The wheat production forecast by private crop experts who have surveyed the grain belt States and compiled figures supplied by thousands of farmers and grain men, is 25 per cent smaller than the country produced last season, and even 53,000,000 bushels smaller than average crop of the last decade.

The first large scale wheat production slash ever undertaken in a major producing nation has, with the help of unfavorable weather, accomplished the sharpest season-to-season drop in U. S. wheat harvesting since 1916, when the country raised only 634,572,000 bushels after its all-time record crop of 1,008,637,000 in 1915.

Despite such a cut in the amount of work harvesters will do this summer, the nation is to produce, according to the current estimates, a crop slightly in excess of a year's normal home requirements. If the U. S. is to consume and export a normal volume of 756,000,000 bushels, as indicated by latest government figures, or a total of around 300,000,000 bushels as apparently was used in the current season the huge national surplus of 270,000,000 bushels now overhanging the domestic market is likely to be reduced in the 1939-40 season.

While this strengthens the domestic wheat situation, no such prospect is likely in the world at large. In the western hemisphere the other two great surplus producing nations are growing more wheat. Canada's present prospect of 350,000,000 to 375,000,000 bushels harvest will be larger than last year and 70,000,000 to 90,000,000 larger than the 1932-36 average. Argentina has just harvested her second largest crop on record and for the first time in history will follow the example of other nations in trying to carry big quantities into next season.

Good rains over most of the grain belt, eliminating drought talk and giving some promise of crop recuperation particularly in the spring wheat belt, caused prices to decline slightly the past week.

Commodity Prices Decline 0.1 P. C. In Week to Year's Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended May 27, due largely to decreases in the market prices of livestock and poultry, according to the Department of Commerce. The decline carried the all-commodity index to 75.8, the low point for the year.

"The farm products group index fell 0.9 per cent during the week and fuel and lighting materials declined 0.4 per cent. Hides and leather products advanced 0.4 per cent, foods increased 0.3 per cent, and textile products and building materials rose 0.1 per cent. The metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities groups remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

"Average wholesale prices of raw materials declined 0.7 per cent, principally because of weakening prices for certain agricultural commodities, coal, and raw jute. The semimanufactured group index advanced 0.1 per cent. The indexes for the large groups of finished products, 'all commodities other than farm products,' and 'all commodities other than farm products and foods,' remained unchanged."

(1926=100)

	May 27	May 20	May 28	May 29
	1939	1939	1938	1937
All commodities	75.8	75.9	78.1	87.4
Farm products	63.5	64.1	68.8	91.0
Foods	67.6	67.4	73.0	84.9
Hides and leather products	92.6	92.2	91.6	107.0
Textile products	67.1	67.0	65.8	77.9
Fuel & light. materials	74.4	74.8	78.2	88.3
Metals & metal prods.	93.5	93.5	95.7	95.1
Building materials	89.4	89.3	90.9	97.2
Chemicals and drugs	75.7	75.7	76.0	83.6
House-furnishing gds.	86.9	86.9	88.6	90.6
Miscellaneous	73.7	73.7	72.7	80.2
Raw materials	68.5	69.0	71.2	87.4
Semi-mfd. articles	74.1	74.0	73.3	87.1
Finished products	79.9	79.9	82.5	87.9
All commodities other than farm products	78.5	78.5	80.2	86.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.7	80.7	81.5	86.3

Garcia Arraigned in Court On Grand Larceny Charges

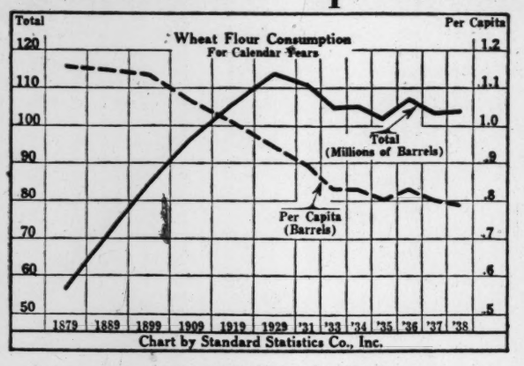
NEW YORK (AP)—Carlos Garcia, sugar importer, quoted by the District Attorney's Office as admitting theft of $1,070,427, was scheduled for arraignment on grand larceny charges today.

Assistant District Attorney Frank A. F. Severance said the 45-year-old defendant admitted he obtained the money through falsified warehouse receipts to cover his losses in sugar futures trading and cancellation of customer orders.

Garcia Sugars Corporation, of which Mr. Garcia is President, went into receivership May 24 when the National Sugar Refining Company, American Sugar Refining Company, and a lighterage firm, Lee & Simmons, told Federal Court more than $400,000 was due them, and that the Garcia concern's liabilities exceeded assets by more than $1,000,000.

Besides the companies which obtained the receivership, Mr. Severance said six other firms were losers, including Paine, Webber & Co.

U. S. Consumption of Wheat Flour Shows Per Capita Decline



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Although total consumption of flour in the United States is a trifle above the depression low of 1935, the long-term downward trend of per-capita consumption continues. As may be noted on the chart, per-capita consumption was more than a barrel a year through 1919. The more or less steady drop since then has brought use per person to less than 0.8 barrels a year.

Senate Approves Treasury Bond Limit Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate approved legislation increasing the Treasury's bond limit after attaching an amendment permitting the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue $100,000,000 of bonds.

The legislation, which goes back to the House for action on the amendment, would increase, from $30,000,000,000 to $45,000,000,000 the amount of bonds the Treasury may have outstanding. It would not, however, increase the existing limitation of $45,000,000,000 on the Treasury's total debt.

Senators Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi and Tom Connally (D) of Texas, members of the Senate Finance Committee, explained that the Treasury eventually would have to convert some of its present short-term obligations into bond issues and that it wanted to do so while money market conditions are favorable.

The TVA amendment, proposed by Senator George Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, was designed to permit the TVA to carry out an agreement for the purchase of Tennessee Electric Power Company properties.

Of the authorization for a $100,000,000 bond issue, the TVA would use $45,000,000 to pay its share of the cost of the properties, which have a total value of $78,600,000. The remainder of the cost would be borne by municipalities using TVA power.

The Senate previously had approved the TVA authorization, but it become lodged in the House Military Affairs Committee. Senator Norris, legislative father of the TVA, told the chamber that he wanted it attached to the bond limitation measure in order to force a vote on the House floor.

The amendment was opposed by Senator Harrison, floor manager for the bond legislation, but was adopted, 44 to 23.

After approving the amendment, the Senate passed the bond limitation measure on a voice vote. Earlier, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, had declared that Congress merely was "postponing the evil day" by raising the bond limitation. He said, however, that he could see no alternative to the increase.

Rails Seen Ready To Buy Equipment

NEW YORK (AP)—The outlook for equipment buying by railroads in the coming year is "decidedly brighter than for a long time past," Charles J. Hardy, President of American Car & Foundry Co., said in a letter to stockholders notifying them of the annual meeting on July 13.

"There is every prospect that the so-called Wheeler Bill having for its main purpose the relief of the railroad situation will be passed before the expiration of the present session of Congress. At this writing there are already indications of a resumption of equipment buying in volume," Mr. Hardy added.

Fresh Vegetable Prices Generally Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The general level of fresh vegetable prices in recent weeks has been lower than that of a year ago, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

Smaller demand, which apparently was a factor in the decline, was due in part to the record movement of canned and quick-frozen vegetables into retail channels since Jan. 1.

Road Pays $10 Dividend

CINCINNATI, May 25 (AP)—Directors of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. declared a $10 dividend today, payable June 26, and approved a five-for-one splitup of common stock. The common issue will be changed from 90,000 shares at $100 par to 1,000,000 shares at $20. Of the amount authorized, 448,500 new shares will be exchanged for 89,700 shares of old stock outstanding. Directors were re-elected.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of May 31 (in thousands of pounds): Circulation 499,775, increase 5,211; bullion 226,718, decrease 45; reserves 26,943, decrease 5,256; public deposits 38,340, increase 12,854; private deposits 119,476, decrease 12,236; Government securities 118,966, increase 5,000; other securities 29,713, increase 902. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 17.0 per cent compared with 20.4 last week.

Manufacturers See Recovery Speeded By Tax Reduction

CHICAGO (AP)—The board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers said in a statement that recognition by Congress of the need for tax revision, Social Security Act modification and Wagner Act amendments was "a marked step toward national recovery."

The statement, issued by Howard Coonley of New York, President of the Association, at the close of the board's annual midwestern meeting, said the tax program now under consideration would help, but "it is only a short step in a right direction."

"It is a fundamental in the problems," it said, "that a lower tax rate will stimulate business volume. Increased business volume on a lower tax rate means more tax revenue. Increased business volume means more jobs."

Regarding the Wagner Act it said that "mere modification of the act to protect one of the rival labor groups against prejudiced administration will not suffice. The public itself needs protection against the disruptive effects of unrestricted industrial warfare. What is needed is a thorough investigation of the operations of the act and the board and a comprehensive revision of the act."

"We commend the effort of the House Ways and Means Committee," the statement added, "to put the Federal Social Security Act on a pay-as-you-go basis by stopping the scheduled increases in the old age taxes, permitting reduction for employers in many states of the total unemployment compensation tax, and by limiting unemployment taxes to the first $3,000 of salary earned."

House Passes Bill That Would Give To Business a New Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the White House a bill, to create an Under Secretary in the Commerce Department, which Representative Francis Culkin (R-New York) described as "a definite attempt at business appeasement."

Chairman Clarence Lea (D-California) of the Interstate Commerce Committee, told the House that Edwin J. Noble, northern New York business man and former Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, would be appointed to the new post. He is at present serving in the Commerce Department as a "dollar-a-year man."

Mr. Culkin, urging support of the measure, said "it means that business will have a friend in court." He described Mr. Noble, who made a fortune in the candy mint business, as a "self-made man who speaks the language of business."

Opposition came from Representatives James Wadsworth (R-New York), who contended the measure was "unnecessary," and Representative Charles Gifford (R-Massachusetts), who said the appointment of Harry Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce was "the worst appointment in the history of the Roosevelt Administration."

Mr. Culkin, however, said Mr. Noble would supply the business experience for the Department which "it is true Mr. Hopkins does lack."

"What America wants today," he continued, "is a contact man in the Government who speaks the language of business and who understands what is back of business enterprise." He described the bill as "a lifeline for America's business," and said Mr. Noble was "the first appointee of this Administration who to my mnid has a wholehearted belief in the profit motive."

Warner Bros. Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries reported net operating profit for the 26 weeks ended February 25 of $1,665,889, or 39 cents a common share, compared with $2,824,618 in the preceding 12 months.

Exchange Management Studied

NEW YORK—William McC. Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, announced that the management engineering firm of Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison, of New York, had been engaged to make a management study of the Exchange. The work will be directed by R. E. Case, a partner of the firm. The study, which has already begun, will include an analysis of budgetary controls and related matters. The purpose of the study is to discover whether further improvements in management methods and organization are possible.

Livestock Prices Move in a Narrow Groove Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Price movement during the week was within narrow limits and net changes were less than 25c on all species. Good, choice, and prime steers and yearlings were alternately active and slow, closing mostly steady, with instances 10-15c lower.

Old crop clipped lambs finished strong to 25c higher, while hogs lost around 5c late in the week, after holding to steady levels through most of the period. Prime steers topped the Chicago market at $13.25, hogs made $6.95, closed at $6.90, while shorn old crop lambs sold up to $9.40 late, with native spring lambs up to $11.

Strictly grainfed steers and yearlings predominated in the run at Chicago and there was a liberal proportion of mediumweight and heavy steers in the crop. The fact that fed cattle grading good and better comprised most of the supply made for a shortage of low-grade killers as well as a scarcity of thin light steers.

Aside from the $13.25 top, paid for prime Nebraskas comparable with those recently selling at $13.50 and $14, next highest price was $13.00, followed by $12.00. In general, it was an $8.75-10.75 steer market this week.

Prices of hogs held closely to steady levels until after midweek when weakness developed into a mild decline. All hogs sold under the $7 line at Chicago, top standing at $6.95, equal to the peak late last week. Final sales were downward from $6.90, however, with most good and choice 180-290 lb. averages at $6.35-6.85.

Shorn old crop lambs predominated in the supply at Chicago and prices edged forward a trifle to close strong to 25c higher than late last week. Best clipped lambs made $9.40 to shippers late in the period, with the bulk at $8.75-9.15.

Southwesterns lacking quality and finish sold down from $8.50. Spring lambs topped at $11 with several small lots at $10.50-10.75.

Senate Committee Advances the Dollar Devaluation Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—By a five to four vote, a Senate banking subcommittee approved late legislation continuing for two years the Administration's powers to devalue the dollar further and to maintain the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

The measure, already approved by the House, also provides a two-year extension of the Treasury's authority to buy newly mined domestic silver at a price above the world market. All the emergency monetary powers are scheduled to expire June 30. The continuing legislation will be considered by the full banking committee Tuesday.

Chairman Carter Glass (D-Virginia) of the subcommittee said that the "sensible members" voted to eliminate the President's authority to cut the gold content of the dollar. The dollar already has been reduced to 59 per cent of its former gold weight and under the pending legislation is could be cut another 9 per cent.

A test vote in committee came on motion to terminate the devaluation power. Supporting the motion were Senator Glass and Senators Alva Adams (D-Colorado), John Townsend (R-Delaware), and Robert Taft (R-Ohio). Opposing were Senators James Byrnes (D-South Carolina), Alben Barkley (D-Kentucky), William Smathers (D-New Jersey), John Bankhead (D-Alabama), and John Miller (D-Arkansas). In the latter group, all except Senator Barkley voted by proxy.

Auto Output Drops Below a Year Ago

DETROIT (AP) — Production of automobiles and trucks this week was estimated at 32,445 units by Ward's Automotive Reports, which attributed the decrease from the previous week's production of 67,740 to the Memorial Day holiday and to the shutdown of Chrysler plants because of the strike in the Briggs Manufacturing Co. Output this week a year ago was 32,980 cars and trucks.

Ward's said the current week was the first this year in which production dropped below the comparative 1938 figures.

Thorpe and Potash Men Discuss Trade Practices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Willard L. Thorp, economic advisor to Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, said he was conferring with potash industry representatives in an effort to help the industry adjust its practices to avoid antitrust complaints.

Mr. Thorp said the conversations were being conducted in co-operation with the Justice Department.

Eastern Air Lines, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern Air Lines, Inc., reported for the first quarter net income of $233,125 after providing $177,346 for depreciation, amortization and obsolescence; and $70,000 for estimated Federal income tax, and after deducting $30,000 from earnings as a reserve for contingencies. This is equal to 56 cents a share and compares with the previous quarter's net of $216,661 or 52 cents a share, and for the 1938 first quarter, $98,822 or 24 cents a share.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '41	106.31	106.31	106.31
4 2⅞s '60-55	110.4	110.3	110.4
1 2¾s '58-60	108.8	108.8	108.8
Home Owners' Loan			
6 2¾s '49-39	100.12	100.12	100.12
3 1½s '47-45	102.4	102.4	102.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Allegnany cv 5s '49	67	67	67
12 Allis Chalm cv '52	109½	109	109
Am & For P5s 2030	63¼	63¼	63¼
14 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	103⅜	103	103⅜
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	111 17-32	111	17-32
6 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	110	110	110
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Arm Del 4s '57	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 Arm Del 4s '55	100	100	100
11 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110½	110½
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	112½	112½	112½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82½	82½	82½
1 A C Line 5s '45	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41½	41⅜	41½
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	21½	21½	21½
40 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	21	20¾	20¾
11 B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
16 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12½	12¼	12½
6 B&O 1st 4s '48	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	42	42	42
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	86	86	86
7 BethStl 3¾s '66	105½	105⅜	105½
12 Beth Stl 3⅜s '52	102	102	102
11 Boston&Me 5s '67	33	33	33
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76½	76½	76½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93	93	93
3 Bkly UGas 5s 57 B	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	101½	101¼	101½
2 Can Sou 5s'62	92¼	92	92
12 Can Pac 4½s'46	95⅞	95½	95⅞
5 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Cen Pac 5s'60	45¾	45½	45¾
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	67	66⅞	66⅞
1 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	16	16	16
1 ChampP&P(3814¾'50	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	100¼	10	10
2 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	91½	91½	91½
CB&Q gen 4s'58	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100	100	100
1 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	17	17	17
17 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7¼	7¼	7¼
20 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Chi&NW 6½s'36	13¼	13	13¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7¾	7¾	7¾
13 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3½	3½	3½
65 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	5	5	5
2 CRI&P 4s '88	12	12	12
2 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	11	11	11
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105½	105½	105½
3 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	91½	91⅜	91½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	74	74	74
4 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49¾	49½	49½
11 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	88	87⅞	87⅞
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	80	80	80
1 Clev Un T 4½s '77 C	74	74	74
2 Col&So 4½s'80	35	35	35
10 Columbia G '52 May	102½	102¼	102¼
75 Columbia G 5s 1961	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Col RyPw&L 4s '65	109	109	109
1 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	105	105	105
20 CowwlthEd cv3½s'58	113¼	113¼	113¼
7 Colth Ed cv 3½s'58 n	113¼	113¼	113¼
13 Comwlth Ed 4s '81			t
	105 5-32	105 5-32	105 5-32
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51 st	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '46	104½	104½	104½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105⅛	105	105
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
32 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
16 D&RG 4s '36	9	8⅞	9
1 D Moin & FtD4s35ct	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7 Det Ed 4½s'61	112	111⅜	111⅜
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	108½	108½	108½
8 Erie Gen lien 4s '96	18½	18½	18½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.30	—.04	—.05
Today's close*	137.04	27.96	23.52
Previous close	136.74	28.00	23.47
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s48	104½	104½	104½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
30 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102 29-32	102 29-32	102 29-32
7 GenMatAccept3⅜s51	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	80⅜	80⅜	80¼
3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107	107	107
1 Gt Nor 4s 46H	85½	85½	85½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	52	52	52
2 Hoe &2Co 1st mtg'44	74	74	74
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48½	48⅜	48⅜
7 Hud &Man inc 5s '57	13½	13½	13½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53	53	53
4 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46¼	46	46
2 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
7 Interb R Tr 7s '32	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
11 InterbRTr rfg5s'66	62¼	61½	62¼
18 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	86½	86¼	86½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57¼	57¼	57¼
12 Int Paper 6s '55	92½	92¼	92½
10 Int Paper 5s '47	98½	98½	98½
4 Int T&T 5s '55	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 K C South 5s '50	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 K C Term 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
2 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105½	105½	105½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Kresge Found 3½s '47	103½	103½	103½
3 Liggett & M 7s '44	128½	128⅜	128½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛
6 Loews 3½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Lone Star G 3½s '53	108½	108½	108½
1 Long Is rfg 4s '49	86	86	85
1 Lorillard 7s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
12 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	79½	79½	79½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	46	46	46
105 Manhat Ry 4s '90	45⅜	44	45½
12 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	42¾	42	42¾
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	22	22	22
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	44	44	44
1 Nassau El 5s '51	42½	42	42
2 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	106	106	106
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105	105	105
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	106	106	106
3 N Ori Term 4s '53	68	68	68
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 NYC 4¼s 2013 A	49¾	49¾	49½
5 NYC 3¾s '46	71½	71½	71½
2 NYC cv 3¼s '52	59¼	59¼	59¼
8 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	49¾	49½	49¾
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	49	48¾	49
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106	106	106
1 NY G El T&P 5s '48	126½	126½	126½
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NY Tel 4½s'39	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56½	56½	56½
1 Nor Pac 4s'97	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Ore RR&Nav 4s'46	110½	110½	110½
25 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107	107	107
2 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Para Pict 6s'55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	87½	87½	87½
1 Parmelee T 6s'44	56	56	56
1 Pen Co 4s'63	103	103	103
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Pen RR gen 5s'68	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
13 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99¾	99½	99½
22 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	96½	96⅜	96½
2 Pen RR 3¾s'70	89¼	88⅞	89¼
4 Pen RR 3¼s'52	82	81⅝	82
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s'43	117	117	117
17 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
31 Phila Co 5s '67	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
10 Phillips Pet 3s '48	109	109	109
3 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	72¾	72¾	72¾
7 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15¾	15½	15½
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	101	101	101
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	72½	72½	72½
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Rio Gr W cfi 4s '49	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 StLSF 4½s '78	9	9	9
1 StLSF 4s '50 A	8½	8½	8½
7 StLSW&M Pac 4s '90	98¼	98	98¼
5 StL SF AL 6s '45 ct	5½	5½	5½
10 Shell Un 3½s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7 Soco Vac O 3½s '50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	93	93	93
22 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43¼	43¼	43½
37 So Pac 4½s '69	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
8 So Pac rfg 4s '49	62½	62⅜	63½
4 So Pac cfi 4s '49	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
2 So Pac 3¾s'46	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	84½	84½	84½
2 So Ry 6½s '56	71½	71½	71½
6 So Ry sen 4s '56	53½	53	53¼
6 Stand O NJ 2¾s '53	105½	105½	105½
1 Swift&Co3⅜s'50	105	105	105
4 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1 T RR A StL 4s '53	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Third Ave aj 5s '60	10¼	10⅛	10¼
15 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	110	110	110
71 Un Pac 3½s '71	100	100	100
83 Un Pac 3½s '70	100	99⅞	100
2 Un Rys St L 4s '34	28	28	28
4 U S Steel 3¼s '48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9 Utah P&L 5s '44	100½	100⅜	100½
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45	45	45
1 Westn Md 4s '52	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Western Un 5s '51	62⅜	62⅜	63⅜
3 Western Un 5½s'50	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
4 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	95	94⅜	94⅜
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	107¼	107	107¼
1 Youngst S&T 4s '48	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	49	49	49
7 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79⅝	79½	79⅝
1 Argentine 4½s '48	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Argentine 4½s '71	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Australia 4½s '56	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5 Belgium 6s '55	104	103½	103½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	16	16	16
15 Buen A 3s '84	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
20 Buen A 4½s '71	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
2 Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20	20
6 Canada 3s '67	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Chile 6s '60	13½	13½	13½
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25½	25⅜	25⅛
1 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
5 Cuba 4½s '77	54¾	54¾	54¾
9 GerGov 5½s'65	18¾	18¼	18¾
2 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	25	25	25
5 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Italy 7s 1951	61½	61½	61½
20 Japan 6½s '54	80¼	80	80¼
1 Milan City 6½s'52	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 N Sou Wales 3½s'58	99	99	99
2 Norway 4½s '65	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Norway 4s '63	100	100	100
2 Peru 1st 6s '60	10	10	10
2 Queensld 7s '41	105	105	105
3 Rio G do Sul 6s '68	11½	11⅜	11⅜
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 Sydney5½s '55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Tokyo City 5s '

Axis Pressure on Yugoslavia Countered by Stiff Patriotism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 3—The German guarantee of Yugoslavia's borders, voiced by Reichsführer Hitler in his exchange of felicitations with the Regent, Prince Paul, marks another milepost in the hard-pressed efforts of the Reich to bring this South-Slav State into the German diplomatic orbit.

No small European state stands in a more strategic relation to the "Axis Powers" than Yugoslavia. But so far it has resisted pressure with courage and firmness.

When Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, was invited to Venice and Berlin, many observers felt that he was going to his Berchtesgaden, but that proved an overstatement of the case. Yet the visit of the Regent to Berlin this week, while it has involved no outright commitments, appears to presage closer ties between this strategic Balkan Capital and Berlin.

Neutral Stand Difficult

Yugoslavia's policy so far as possible has been that of neutrality. It had hoped it would not be forced to take sides. Yet there can be no doubt that the Yugoslav Government has been friendly to Italy and Germany. It has a friendship pact with Italy of two years' standing and for an even longer period has been on very cordial terms with the Third Reich.

Such co-operation and official conduct is imposed both by geography and by economic interests.

Since the annexation of Austria, Germany is Yugoslavia's neighbor and since Premier Mussolini's seizing of Albania, Italy has become more than a neighbor. From a military point of view Italy dominates Yugoslavia and completely controls Yugoslavia's coast line. More than all other countries, therefore, Yugoslavia is exposed to an Italian-German attack. In view of that it has apparently seemed unwise for the Yugoslav Government to provoke the Axis Powers.

Arms Production Limited

Here it is also well to add that Yugoslavia is inadequately armed and that its capacity to manufacture weapons and munitions is very limited. Its air defense facilities may be called primitive. And it has few direct connections with England, France, or Russia.

Nor are these military considerations the only vital factors in the situtation. Much more than half of Yugoslavia's foreign trade now goes to the Axis States, mainly to Germany. Yugoslavia's prosperity is in their hands. With Yugoslavia's wheat, livestock, timber, and minerals streaming to the Axis markets, Yugoslavia must maintain proper relations with the Axis governments.

However, in spite of all this, the Yugoslav Government had retained a large degree of independence. But the diplomatic and journalistic offensive of Rome developed something of a hurricane. It was designed to sweep Dr. Cincar-Markovitch off his feet and blow him completely into the Italian-German camp. It was an excellently excuted propaganda onslaught and was designed to give the impression that any other course would be absurd and impossible. But at Venice, and later at Berlin, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister held his ground. He signed nothing. He fell in with no sweeping plans. He did not even mention the word "axis" in the official communiqué. He merely expressed the desire for deepened friendship.

Regent Stressed Independence

But the matter became more definite with Prince Paul's visit to Berlin. It is too early to say how far the German guarantee of Yugoslavia's borders runs ahead of Belgrade's specific desires. Yet it is noted that, in replying to Herr Hitler, Prince Paul laid stress in Yugoslav independence. He expressed gratification that Germany had recognized his country's "independence and freedom as well as frontiers."

Meanwhile Yugoslavia retains its alliances with Rumania, Greece, and Turkey, and friendly relations with Bulgaria. It continues to be a member of the Balkan Entente. Its Government is careful not even to give the appearance of severing Yugoslavia's traditional connection with France and Great Britain. In a word, although Yugoslavia is under greater axis pressure than any other small state, except Hungary, its people are anything but neutral. They are for the most part against the Axis.

Patriotism runs very high throughout the whole country. A feeling of intense abhorrence for dictatorial aggression is felt in most of Yugoslavia. Such is the difficult problem before the architects of Yugoslav foreign policy.

Memorandum From Paris

Typical Frenchman Clings to Normal Living Despite Succession of Threats of War—Hitler to Speak? What of It?

By the Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Your Frenchman has a particular genius which is apparent in these not untroubled days. It is an insistence upon acting as a normal human being.

He may stand on the edge of a supreme crisis. But normality persists. And it explains the fact that, on the surface, Paris seems surprisingly calm in the face of the determined preparations which the Government is making for "grave emergencies."

The shadow of these emergencies hangs over much of Europe. What it means to France is perhaps nowhere more clearly apparent than in those sections of Paris where a medieval beauty still provides the charm of thoroughfare and architecture.

For the problem of the moment can be written in these terms: Can the barbarism of the twentieth century be prevented from obliterating much of the civilization of the twelfth and thirteenth?

* * *

It is, indeed, more than an academic question. But amid the efforts to find the answer, the Parisian goes about his business and shopping as usual, reads his newspaper in the open-air cafes which are such a feature of Paris life, goes out in the Bois de Boulogne with his family on Sundays. One sees far fewer cases of panic and despair than one can recall in America at the height of the economic crisis in the winter of 1932-33. Admittedly it is not a pleasant experience to lose one's job or one's money. But more than jobs and money would certainly be swept away in the cataclysm of war.

The French attitude strongly reminded me of the stoicism which the Japanese display in the face of the earthquakes, floods, fires, tidal waves and other natural disasters to which their country is especially liable. It is usually the newly arrived foreigner who becomes excited and runs out of doors at one of the frequent earthquake tremors, the vast majority of which are quite harmless. The Japanese have become hardened to the uncertain action of the elements over a period of generations. If their homes are destroyed by earthquake or fire or flood they salvage what they can and try to build up again. But they do not live in an atmosphere of worry about what may or may not come to pass.

One finds much the same mood among the French. Typical was the reaction in one of the newspapers to a recent Hitler speech:

"Why restrain purchases? On account of a speech? Then give up buying forever. Because there will be others."

* * *

After the speech had been delivered there was also a rather noteworthy absence of agitation. The possible serious implications of the denunciation of the German-Polish nonaggression accord and of the deadlock over Danzig were certainly not overlooked. But one encountered a general feeling that the time had passed when speeches alone could generate an atmosphere of shock and crisis.

One sometimes hears the suggestion in America that Europeans show fewer visible signs of concern over the war danger than Americans, with the implication that America exaggerates the war danger. The first part of this statement, so far as I can judge from first impressions in France, is true, the second is more debatable. Such political writers as Genevieve Tabouis in "L'Oeuvre" give just as many detailed accounts of the alleged war plans of the totalitarian states as one would find in the most sensational American newspapers. But the French, just because they are closer to the prospective scene of action, are more case-hardened, more inclined to take the attitude that what must come will come, to emulate the sage who, on being asked what he would do if he were certain that the end of the world would come within a short time, replied that he would continue to cultivate the roses in his garden.

A symbol of increased national unity was the absence of any general strike and cessation of labor on the first of May when the working-class districts of Paris are usually alive with red flags, displaying Communist and Socialist slogans. There was a general feeling that the time is too serious for demonstrations and that steady work would be the best reply to the totalitarian states.

* * *

There is much less articulate division of opinion about the necessity of being prepared to fight if Poland should be attacked than there was about Czecho-Slovakia in the fall of 1938. There are several reasons for this. Great Britain's willingness to play an active role in Eastern Europe and its adoption of conscription have exercised a stiffening effect. The case of advocates of appeasement has been weakened since last fall by the German eastward push and by the Italian claims in the Mediterranean.

It would, however, be an exaggeration to say that differences of opinion have entirely disappeared. The Left in France, because of the Fascist issue, is generally more militant than the Right. And the organs of the more extreme Right, while they do not defend Hitler and Mussolini, are outspokenly pessimistic about the prospects of aid from the Soviet Union. Both the political sincerity and the military power of the latter are sharply called into question.

So Stephan Lauzanne, in The Matin asks how Russia can be expected to take the field against Germany when the Rapallo Treaty of friendship between these countries has not been denounced. A former Minister of War, M. Jean Fabry, declares that the Soviet Army cannot be relied on to take the offensive, crisply adding: "An army must have leaders; they have been executed; trained officers; they are lacking; railways; these have been crippled." Another voice in this chorus is that of the biographer of Foch, Raymond Recouly, who published an article with the suggestive title: "Don't rely on the Soviets."

As the Soviet Union is a key figure in the anti-aggression combinations which are being worked out, it is perhaps not a strained interpretation to see in this widespread outburst of anti-Soviet criticism at least a veiled hope that France may not be compelled to fight on an East European issue.

William Henry Chamberlin

British-Japanese Tension Aroused By Two Incidents

SHANGHAI, June 3 (AP)—Difficulties of two British diplomatic officers with Japanese Army authorities in North China and a Japanese-British dispute at Tientsin has increased tension between Japan and Britain in the Far East.

British Embassy officials said it was possible that an officer sent to investigate the detention of Lieut. Col. Spear, British military attaché, by Japanese at Kalgan, also had resulted in the second officer's detention.

Second Man Unreported

The second man, Lieutenant Cooper, left Peiping, May 28 under orders to report back at once on Lieutenant Spear's situation, but has not been heard from since.

Lieutenant Spear had been travelling across battle lines from Chungking, China's temporary Capital, to Peiping. The British expressed belief Japanese were holding him to examine maps in his possession.

Japanese military officials at Tientsin handed the British Consul General there a demand that the alleged slayer of Cheng Shikang, Commissioner of the Japanese-controlled Customs Administration, be handed over by noon June 7.

Cheng, former Counselor of the Chinese Embassy in London, was killed last April in the British concession. British authorities have held that no evidence had been produced to link a Chinese in their custody with Cheng's slaying.

Guerrillas Active Again

Machine gun fire has been audible around Shanghai for the past 24 hours, indicating that Chinese guerrillas again are drawing the attention of Japanese forces occupying Shanghai.

Japanese military authorities said 1,650 guerrillas had been killed within 25 miles of Shanghai in the past month and 85 Japanese killed and 137 wounded in the same period.

Reports from Tsingtao said Japanese troop reinforcements were again pouring in, apparently from Japan since their uniforms and equipment were new.

It was believed they would be moved into Shantung Province for operations against guerrillas and Chinese regulars said to be concentrated there.

Danes Think 4-Nation Co-op Unaffected by Reich Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, June 3—Danish statesmen do not believe that the recent signing of a nonaggression treaty with Germany will affect co-operation between Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark, although Denmark will be the only one of the quartet to have such a mutual pact with the Reich.

The foreign ministers of the four northern countries met in conference in Stockholm in May to consider their various answers to Germany's question on the signing of a pact. Norway, Sweden, and Finland said they did not consider that the question affected them and that they preferred to maintain their absolute neutrality.

Significant Exception

But, geographically, Denmark is in a rather different position. Dr. Peter Munch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, together with Prime Minister Thorwald Stauning have therefore decided that an agreement is necessary in their case.

But it is significant that the nonagression pact signed with the Reich during the past week leaves Denmark a free hand in its commercial relations in case of war.

Previously, National Socialist diplomacy has attempted to require that, during wartime, any nation linked with Germany by nonaggression guarantees, should agree not to trade with Germany's enemies. But the special position of Denmark, and its dependence upon export trade, has led to alteration of this condition.

Underlying the Danish-German agreement is the question of South Jutland. The permanency of the Danish-German border has never been officially ratified between Denmark and Germany, and its maintenance has until the present, depended on what has been termed "mutual confidence"—that is, on the rule of law, and not on any particular law.

At the Peace Conference at Versailles in March, 1919, Denmark pointed out that the liberal Danish legislation would apply to all Danish subjects in the South Jutland provinces, regardless of language and national feelings. No provision was made in the Treaty of Versailles for the protection of the rights of the German minority, which, as a consequence of the moving of the frontier came under Danish administration.

Danes Avoided Treaty

Nor was it considered necessary by Denmark's co-signatories to include provisions of this kind in the Treaty concluded on July 5, 1920, between Denmark and Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan regarding the transfer of the sovereignty over the provinces of South Jutland. A desire expressed later by Germany in regard to the establishment of a Danish-German treaty in reference to the rights of the German minority and the Danish minority to the north and south of the frontier, was not complied with by Denmark. Such a treaty, it was considered, might give rise to diplomatic difficulties and interference by one party in the affairs of the other.

Danish delegates maintained that the best foundation for a peaceful state of affairs on both sides of the frontier, lay in the attitude of each of the states—in their will to maintain and procure a just legal position satisfactory to the minority on both sides. All political parties in Denmark approved this attitude.

The German Government has repeatedly expressed its satisfaction with the Danish methods of providing the necessary legislation for South Jutland. But "impermanent" frontiers are likely to become a liability in these days, and an interpretation which observers are placing on the nonaggression pact, is that Germany has offered Denmark frontier security as a price for Denmark's neutral but particular interest in things German.

White House Gets Croatian Appeal

WASHINGTON (AP)—A delegation of American Croats left a memorandum at the White House this week asking President Roosevelt's sympathies for a Croatia independent of Yugoslavia.

The delegation, led by Dr. Joseph F. Scafec, of Akron, Ohio, as President of the "Croatian National Representation for the Independence of Croatia," included the Rev. Oscar Suster, Detroit; Nikola Sulentich, Waterloo, Iowa; Mirko Jalsich and Rudolf Erich, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Ana Tushkan, Pacao Kufrin, Gregor Boutkovich, and Mile Persich, Chicago.

They also called at the State Department and left a copy for the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. They likewise left copies for Vice-President Garner, the Chairman of the Congressional Foreign Affairs Committee, and various Ambassadors and ministers.

Their memorandum asserted that the Croats were suffering under Serb domination. It asked the recall of Serb troops from the Croat Provinces of Yugoslavia and a plebiscite among the Croatians on the question of independence.

Gambling Bill Defeated, Also Florida Sales Tax

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — The Florida House of Representatives defeated proposals for a two per cent general sales tax and legalization and taxation of gambling casinos.

Legislative leaders said there would be no further efforts to enact revenue legislation to meet a deficit, some placed as high as $12,000,000 a year.

'German Day' Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—In celebration of "German Day" students of 12 Georgia colleges gathered on the campus of Emory University in Atlanta, Ga., recently. The highlight of the program was an address by Dr. George Kartzke, professor of the University of Berlin, broadcast from Germany.

China Persists in Task of Rebuilding

(Continued from Page 1)

electric furnace, operating just as it might in Shanghai.

The Hua Lien Iron and Steel Works as a whole is one of the new factories established with the financial help of the Industrial and Mining Adjustment Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Work has been under way since last October and the plant comprises one 30-ton blast furnace, a 10-ton basic open-hearth, a 10-inch rolling mill, 240-tons-per-month fire-brick ovens and 40-tons-per-day coke ovens.

Prepared for Munitions Output

Finally the Mei Ya silk-weaving factory was inspected, this being a branch of the biggest silk-weaving concern in China. Its machinery was moved from Shanghai to Chungking after the outbreak of fighting and its capacity is 8,000 yards a day, using Szechuan silk as raw material. This is but one of the many instances where local hinterland productivity is being employed and stimulated by the new industrial development brought about by the war.

In a talk at Chungking Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Finance and head of the Executive Yuan, insisted that China displayed no signs of an economic breakdown and among other things could turn out a variety of munitions, including some 500,000,000 cartridges a year, together with machine guns, rifles, grenades and so on, needing to buy from abroad only airplanes, heavy artillery and tanks. From other sources I gathered that Dr. Kung was one of the many who were eagerly seeking out new means of increasing productivity, both industrial and agricultural, and exploiting this hitherto almost undiscovered rich interland upon which the Nationalist China now bases herself.

Essential Plants Financed

Chin Fen, Vice-Minister of Economics, told me that more than 60 per cent of the factories which have been moved from areas now held by the Japanese or in the war zone have now resumed work. His department allows funds to finance all essential factories and provide buildings, the degree of help being based on the degree of wartime essentiality.

New industries are being developed wherever possible and the mining and forestry resources of the western Provinces are being zealously explored, he said. Transportation costs of such necessities as gasoline are prohibitive—$3 a gallon for gasoline from Yunnanfu, the Yunnan capital, to Chungking—so it is obviously a matter of urgent necessity that local industries be built up as fast as may be.

Inspection of Chungking shops showed that virtually all goods stocked were native products, many of them rather primitive. The newly arrived younger people sigh for vanished luxuries, and even Hankow, which last year seemed relatively cut off from foreign imports, in retrospect appears well-stocked; but the necessities can be had and more are being provided all the time. There is work for all—in fact, what is needed is more skilled workers, more machinery. If a start is being made from something very near to scratch, at least this has the inspiring result of letting every bit of progress from primitive beginnings be apparent.

Coast Line of Sweden

The coast line of Sweden extends 4,740 miles.

Easing Townsend Defeat: U. S. May Boost Age Benefit

(Continued from Page 1)

bution toward dependent child aid from one third to one half.

4. Limitation on uemployment insurance taxes to only the first $3,000 of a salary.

5. Refunding of cash to employers late in paying their 1936-38 unemployment insurance contributions.

6. Extension of social security, public health, maternal, and dependent child aids to Puerto Rico.

7. Creation of a Federal old-age survivor trust fund to safeguard insurance benefit funds, with Secretaries of Labor and Treasury and Chairman of the Social Security Board designated as trustees.

8. Increase in Federal grants to states for vocational rehabilitation by $1,000,000 a year.

The saving in taxes to employers and workers from these changes is estimated by the Committee at approximately $1,285,000,000 for the next three years.

Yet, in the next five years, they say, added benefits will accrue to beneficiaries of the Act to the amount of about $1,200,000,000.

Plans to bring thousands of workers in religious, educational, and other nonprofit institutions under the Act were dropped because of complaints from many church groups. The amendments, however, will extend the act to cover an estimated 1,100,000 additional persons, including seamen, bank employees, and employed persons over 65. Another 300,000 will be exempt by a redefinition of "agricultural labor."

Federal Officials Back Health Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Social Security, Public Health and Children's Bureau officials, on June 2, indorsed a proposed national health program, but asked for some changes in the suggested plan of administration.

Witnesses for the three agencies appeared before a Senate Labor Subcommittee, holding hearings on the legislation drafted by Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York.

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, who spoke for the Health Service, said the program was not a proposal for socialized medicine as some in the medical profession have contended.

"It would socialize more of the cost of medical care, but not socialize medicine itself," he said.

Dr. Parran, Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, and Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, agreed that administration of the act should be made as uniform and compact as possible, both as to Federal participation and State functions.

Under the bill the Federal Government would make grants to States for various kinds of health programs.

U. S. Tourists in Mexico

In the tourist season there is an average of 15,000 Americans in Mexico City.

Settlers Warned Dust Bowl Likely In British Guiana

LONDON (AP)—Prospective settlers in British Guiana, which is under study as a possible home for Central European Jews and other refugees, were warned June 2 against the possibility of dust bowls similar to those experienced in Canada, United States, or Australia.

The warning was contained in the report of Sir Gregory Geoffrey Evans, British economic botanist, who dealt with the possibility of agricultural settlement in the hinterland. He said attempts at extensive plowing in the open savanna country would be "disastrous" and bring about the devastated dust bowls.

Sir Geoffrey's report, which said the dust would blow away into Brazil or form sand hills which would fill creeks or cause damage to drainage, was one of several issued as appendices to a general report of the British Refugee Commission, issued May 10.

This report described British Guiana as "not ideal" for settlement of refugees from Central Europe but declared the country had possibilities for settlement.

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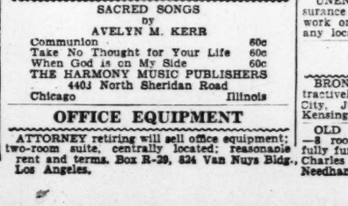

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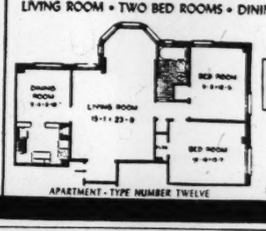

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Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
HART HARDWARE CO.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N.E. FIRST STREET

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Certified Milk and Dairy Products
WHITE BELT DAIRY Certified MIAMI, FLA.
OLD PLANTATION Ice Cream
Serving Greater Miami for more than Quarter Century.
Phone 7-2411

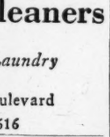
MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55568

ORLANDO

Permanents $3.50 and up. Shampoo and Set .75. Revlon Manicures

Venables Beauty Shop
35 E. CONCORD AVENUE

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES *and* ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Starting Monday, June 5th
June Clearance Sale
4 Floors of Excellent Values
DICKSON-IVES
THE WOMAN'S STORE—ORLANDO, FLA.

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

INSURANCE
Protection Service
J. H. BENES
with
TAGGART INSURANCE CO.
A. G. McEACHERN, Owner
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Thea. Court
Phone 5979

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Avenue North
Phone 5711
MRS. O. D. GILLILAND, Owner and Mgr.

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade, Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

Rogers
CLEANERS THAT SATISFY
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

WILSON MATTRESSES
Hi-grade felt and inner spring Mattresses, Pillows and Box Springs.
239 SECOND AVE. SOUTH Phone 4947
Home of
The "Wilson Health Rest Mattresses"

TAMPA

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 93 5TH AVE.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
801-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

HENDERSON Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORID... AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE. TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE
PHONE 4511 ESTABLISHED 1923
Use the Sun's Heat for your Comfort and Convenience
Solar Water Heater Co.
Original Builders of Solars in Florida
Circular on Request
John F. Lanier, Manager 111 Lakeview Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla.

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cents.

2003 So. Dixie Tel. 4622

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

WINGO'S CAFE
"Where Friends Meet"
973 PEACHTREE ST. 625 LEE ST. S. W.
TENTH STREET WEST END

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture.
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at Sears *and Save*
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS—WIRING
FIXTURES—APPLIANCES
MORRIS PUTZEL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Temporary Location
456 SECOND ST.
Next to Independent Laundry
Phone 6050, Night Phone 4316, 1357-W

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

We Enjoy Serving
GENERAL INSURANCE
EDWARD B. HARROLD INS. CO.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Years to Your Clothes

ANNETTE'S DAIRY
Milk for the kiddies
PASTEURIZED

MOYLE TRUNK & BAG CO.
Broughton at Whitaker St.
Buy lasting—useful gifts
Luggage and Leather Goods

Savannah Printing Company
FINE PRINTING
117 West State Street
Savannah, Georgia

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
Colonial Oil Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

MOUNTAIN CITY • ABBOTT-KNIGHT
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Phone 7000 • 207-213 Coxe St.

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

THE BLOSSOM SHOP
Florists
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 6146 2240 Avondale Ave.
24-Hour Service

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increase our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Clean, Sweet, and White! It's just come from the
DICK'S LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
PHONE 7101

ROCK CREEK DAIRY
GRADE A
Prompt and Courteous Service
Early Deliveries
Phone 4507

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—Couture First designer would undertake management of work shop and Sales or of dressmaking class; very capable; large experience; would travel. Madame DALERANT, 6 rue Charles Weiss, Paris 15e.

FLATS TO LET

Murren, the famous Climbing Centre
TO LET Modern Flats in new Swiss Chalet
M. GERTSCH
MURREN

HOUSES TO LET

SWISS CHALET on lake of Brienz, Bernese Oberland. Beautiful situation. Large gardens. Completely furnished. 6 rooms, bath, running water. Central heating; electrical cooking; radio; telephone. Write to: J. MARTI, Chalet Bonderli, Ringgenberg, B. O., Switzerland.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND—Comfortable home for rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. MADELEINE BOVEY, 29 rue Dr. Cesar Roux, Lausanne.

TEACHERS

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

ENGLISH lessons; special business courses; translations. MRS. VOLLMER, Waldstätterhof Lucerne, Switzerland

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

VÆRKSTED GABBRIELLI
Arts and Crafts
Especially Handpainted Glass and Pottery
St. Kongensgade 68 Phone Palae 2164x

FRANCE

LE HAVRE—Normandy

"WELCOME"
SHOEMAKER
Neat and Rapid Mending
Brockman Soles
Cleaning Products
MARCEL MALOT, 17 rue de Paris

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to all parts.
Tel: Passy 86-91

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Tel. Opéra 28-98 English Spoken
CHEVRIER
SHIRTMAKER
Hosiery, Pyjamas, Ties
B. V. D. Underwear Silk Stockings
10 rue de Sèze, Paris (off Bd. Madeleine)

The Stoefler Shoe
THE BEST
18, avenue Mac-Mahon (Etoile)

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Phone 330728-394544-339558

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ØSTBYE
N. Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to All Parts of the World
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

H. Blombergs Jarnaffar A. B.
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 1
Hardware and Cutlery
Eskilstuna ware a speciality
Copper Articles

THE ORIENTAL SHOP
TOKIO
Hamngatan 24 Tel. 109232
Speciality: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 41 41 43

ASTRID AHLSTRÖM & CO.
Millinery Shop
ALWAYS THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Kungsgatan 35 Tel. 215580
4 tr. Lift with operator

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

BASEL

BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen.
W&S LEINEN AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited
Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9—Tel. 2.70.30
(Pressing and Tailoring)

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel
(Electrician)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

MALER GESCHÄFT
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Untere Heuberg 12—Tel. 2.59.82
(Painter)

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 2.69.81
(Drug Store)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

GERBER-SCHONTAL
Dyers and Cleaners
KLEIDERFARBEREI und CHEMISCHE REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58, Ryffligasschen 3. Tel. 21.597

Schuhhaus Schneider
Bernois Löw & Cie
BERN Marktgasse 4 Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

COUTURE
L. PAULI
Neubrückstrasse 95
(Dressmaking)

Mollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
Stockings
Seiden Jucker
an Theaterplatz, Bern

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligasschen 8 Tel. 23 405

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repair

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

Wäscherei Steiner
Railigweg 3 Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

CONFISERIE RYSER
CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrabe 21
(Bakery)

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (MILLINER)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MÜHLSTEIN
RUE DE LA CONFEDERATION
Quality Clothes at moderate prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made
Hosiery—Shirts

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 Rue Rive (face Capitole)
Articles de menage.

PAPETERIE
IMPRESSIONS
MEUBLES
FOURNITURES de BUREAU
W. BERTRAND
92 RUE DU RHÔNE GENÈVE
(STATIONERY)

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

CONFISERIE—TEA-ROOM
MAEDER-VINES
2, Place du Lac, 2
Téléphone 5.39.53 Fermé le dimanche

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
3, Rue du Rhône Tel. 52.356
(WHITE GOODS)

TYPEWRITERS
CALCULATING MACHINES
Circular Letters *Repairs*
O. BACHMANN
Passage des Lions

MAISON ROBERT
Salon de Coiffure for Ladies and Gentlemen
PERMANENT WAVING
Modern Haircutting a Speciality
Telephone 4.15.03 17 Cours de Rive

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES FOR TRAVELLERS
REPAIRS
Maison J. Favre S.A.
60 Rue du Rhône. Tel. 5.11.02

COIFFURE & BEAUTE
Ladies' Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard — English Spoken
Beside the English Church
Tel. 2.43.70

Serrurerie
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité:
Lits & Divans métalliques
19 Rue du Nant (LOCKSMITH)

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie—Literie—Trousseaux
Eugene Gottschalk
Fusterie 7 (LINEN)

RONZIÈRE
Chapelier—Chemisier—Modes
19, Rue du Rhône
Tout ce qui complète l'élégance masculine
(HATTER)

EPICERIE
Fruits and Légumes
LOUIS PETIT
7, Avenue Weber Tel. 5.28.36
(On porte à domicile)
(Grocer and Greengrocer)

FLEURS & ARTS
Le Fleuron Bleu
Th. Delapierre, Dir. *Fleuriste*
Tel. 4.69.88 4 Rue du Rhône
(FLOWERS)

"La Maison de l'Electricite"
W. PIRET
6, rue Bonivard. Tel. 2.88.18

INTERLAKEN

Artistic WOOD-CARVING and IVORY WORK
Th. Zryd DIANA
Founded 1837
Carved and Inlaid Furniture
Musical Articles, Useful Gifts
Souvenirs
Apply for Catalogue
Mail Orders Filled

KLEIN
HAIRDRESSING SALON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Perfumery
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 29 TEL. 611

Oberländische Produktenverwertung offeriert:
Früchte—Gemüse—Eier
Konserven
Fruit, Vegetables, Eggs, etc.
FRAU DÜBI-KRIEG, Urania

Konditorei — Tea Room
RITSCHARD
MARKTGASSE 14

FRITZ FELLER
Rosenstrasse 28
Specialist in CENTRAL HEATING and SANITARY INSTALLATIONS

LAUSANNE

TEINTURERIE
ROCHAT
LAUSANNE S.A.
(Dyers and Cleaners)

CHEMISERIE CORBOZ
Rue St. François 15
Chemiserie *Qualite—Elegance*
Bon Marche
(SHIRTS)

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE (Continued)

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
5 Rue Pepinet, 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

LAUSANNE
Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties, Specialities
MAISON ROBERT
Paillettaz S.A.

LUCERNE

SOUVENIRS
Stationery — Pictures — Postcards
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 21-581

MOLKEREI BURRI
Near Panorama
Cheese Specialities
Tea Room
Zürichstrasse 23

MATTEN—Interlaken

Wwe. J. DIESSLIN
Matten—Interlaken
Tuchwaren—Mercerie
Bonneterie
(Drapery and Haberdashery)

A. SIMMEN & SÖHNE
Buchdruckerei
Tel. 4.73
(Printers)

HANDWEAVING
Curtains, Teacloths and Couch Covers, Linen and Woollen Cushion Covers. Modern Dress Stuffs.
Rugs made from old bits of material.
Frau E. Trauffer-Schild

PHOTO-HALL
H. Steinhauer, Interlaken-Matten
Developing Printing
Cinema

NEUCHATEL

J. BENKERT & CIE
Place du Port
Horticulture and Flower Shop
Member of the "Union Florale Européenne"

ST. GALLEN

G. PANELLA
FLORAL ARTIST
Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 2
Tel. 2887

ALFRED SCHMID
FEINE LEDERWAREN u. REISEARTIKEL
ST. GALLEN
SPEISERGASSE 11
LEATHER GOODS

JEAN KÖNIG
Metzgerei z. Sternacker
Touristen-Proviant, Sausages
TEL. 2.75.66

Spanische Orangerie
Touristen-Proviant
EMIL ROHNER
Poststr. 17 Tel. 2.75.86

DRUG STORE
Toilet Articles Nährpräparate
Pfannenstiel & Tobler
Marktgasse 18

STÄFA—Zürich

Eheringe
BIJOUTERIE UHREN BESTECKE
Reparaturen Neuanfertigungen
Chr. Deiss Goldschmied
b.d. Schiffländе Stäfa

THUN

MARIE ANDRES
PLÄTZLI 79, THUN
Gobelin de Style
Mercerie, Laine, coton,
Maison de confiance
(Needlework)

WINTERTHUR

SCHUH-HAUSER
Feine Schuhe
Shoes
OBERGASSE 32

FRITZ HENERASKY
Koks—Kohlen—Holz zu
Sommer - Preisen
Wildbachstrasse 12. Tel. 2.67.37
Coal Merchant

CH. RUTISHAUSER & CO.
Spez. Damen- und Kinderfrisiersalon
Parfumerie
L. Preise: Paris, Wien, Genf, Zurich, Basel u. Bern.
Bahnhofplatz 14 Tel. 2.16.62
Hairdresser

ZURICH

All Sport's Articles and Clothing
Sporthaus Bächtold
Zurich, Ramistrasse 3, b. Bellevue

PRIVATHEIM—PENSION
gut bürgerlich—in grossem Garten
Plattenstrasse 37 Tel. 4.19.16
Zürich 7
FAMILIE SCHMIDT

Vervielfältigungsbüro
Werbebriefe
Drucksachen
Ed. Angst, Unt. Mühlesteg 2 (b. Zentral)
Tel. 3.88.29
(STATIONERY, PRINTING)

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

SCHUHHAUS
Schnegg
QUALITÄTS SCHUHE
Langstrasse 11 Tel. 3.31.50
Grosse Auswahl
Spezialität "Prothos" Schuhe
(SHOES)

Qualitäts Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear.
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

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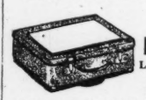
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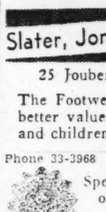
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Wan-a-Fight

Whatever his failings, intransigent Donald (Wan-a-Fight) Duck cannot be said to lack either determination or directness. For which reason most of us are captivated by this popular actor. And for which reason also we feel sure Donald would be noisily

Donald's Cousin Goes Flying

overjoyed to learn of the performance of a distant cousin of his—a very distant cousin, Muscovy Duck, of Senekal, Orange Free State, Africa.

Muscovy Duck was recently sent, together with three other ducks from a farm in Senekal, to Maritsburg, Natal, 300 miles away. Muscovy and company arrived safely and all four were given a home there. Everything appeared to be going well until a new character, a dog, arrived upon the scene. This dog had Pluto's sense of fun, but not Pluto's sense of restraint; and he proceeded to exercise his sense of fun at the same time as he exercised the four ducks. He chased them round and round their encampment.

Muscovy was, quite naturally, annoyed; and although his companions did not appear to intend taking any active steps, except those which got them out of range of the dog, Muscovy determined not to put up with it. He flew over the fence and headed hurriedly for the horizon.

Just four days later, Muscovy made a perfect three-point landing at his original home in Senekal, having covered the 300 miles at an average speed of 75 miles a day.

Pastoral

Further proof that animals like music, good music, was supplied when a herd of cows attended the rehearsal of a concert by the London Symphony Orchestra. This curious audience came to the rehearsal of its own free will. In fact, the cows gate-crashed.

The orchestra was rehearsing in a marquee for a Devonshire music festival, when the conductor noticed an apparent lack of concert pitch among the oboes. He found to his surprise that every cow from a neighboring field had gathered in front of the tent, and a number were trying to force an entrance, while others were assisting in the musical accompaniment.

♪ ♪ ♪

Out-of-the-Way

From Devon, in the south of England, we journey to Garsdale, in the lonely Yorkshire moorlands, where very few people indeed travel nowadays. Which accounts for Garsdale's unusual railroad equipment.

P. R. of Hatch End, Middlesex, England, tells that Garsdale, highest railroad junction in England, is claimed to be the only station in the country which boasts its own library.

Consisting of 150 books, the library was presented to the railroad staff more than 40 years ago by two ladies of the village. The station master acts as librarian, and the staff are able to help while away the lonely watches of the moorland station with the aid of both light and solid reading.

Besides being the highest railroad junction, Garsdale is also said to be the windiest. A legend is attached to the high fence of sleepers which enclose the locomotive turntable. The fence was erected following a stormy night when the wind blew so fiercely that it turned a locomotive and, so the story goes, kept on blowing it round and round all night!

J. A. M.

Pen Points for Peace

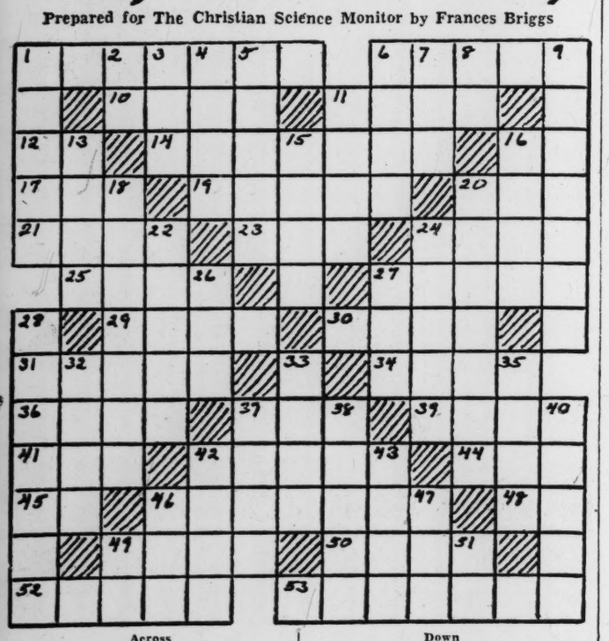
Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

As a nation we want to keep out of war. We don't like war as a means of settling international questions. All classes, rich and poor, conservative and liberal and radical, agree that war is stupid, cruel, wasteful, and insanely murderous procedure. We want no part in it.—Editorial, Collier's, Oct. 16, 1937.

Pacifism is based upon a profound conviction that physical violence is an ineffective solution of human difficulties, that it is apt to create further difficulties, to embitter hostilities, and to start one upon a vicious circle of violence and counter-violence to which there is no end, until it is broken by the introduction of love instead of hate, of co-operation instead of conflict.—G. M. A. Grube, Canadian Forum, July, 1936.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

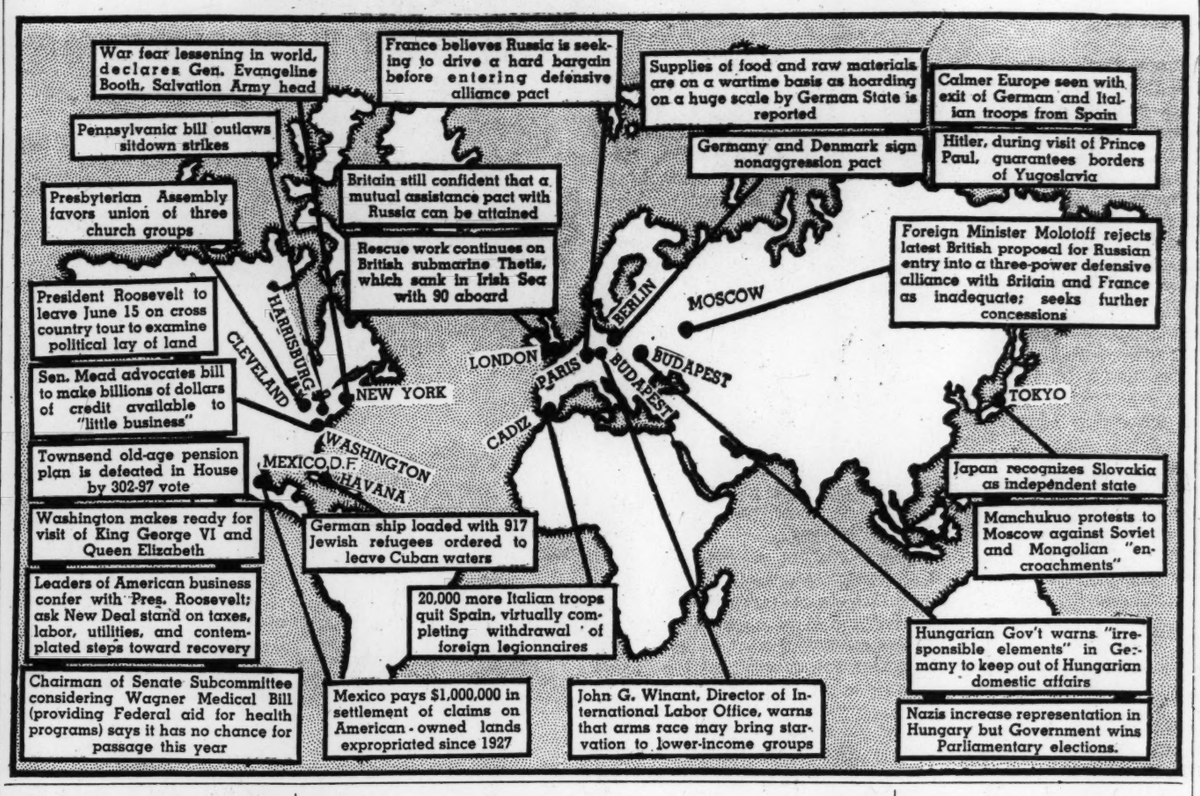
1—What was first name of Bryant, American poet?
6—Who was a servant at the church at Cenchrea (Rom. 16:1)?
10—Who was the Bethlehemite who married Ruth?
11—Hori was grandson of whom?
12—Lord (abbr.).
14—What cape is most southern point of Africa?
16—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
17—What is an important ingredient in sealing wax?
19—What is any of several American dogwoods?
20—What is a large ox of Tibet?
21—An ornamental knob is what?
23—What is a human upper limb?
24—What would you call a fairylike creature?
25—Assam silkworm is what?
27—What soft fabric resembles velvet?
29—Color parchment is also called what?
30—What is a seaport city of Italy?
31—City of Cologne is on what river?
34—An object of desire is what?
36—Yakutsk, Soviet Russia, Asia, is on what river?
37—What is a fuller used to strengthen railway rails?
39—What is ovule of a plant?
41—Where are the Chiltern Hills (abbr.)?
42—What was a desert encampment of Israelites (Num. 33:27)?
44—Where was George Bernard Shaw born (abbr.)?
45—While.
46—What fish makes a sound when caught?
48—What word indicates substitution?
49—What is the garganey of the Old World?
50—According to Burns, some "canna eat" what?
52—How would you describe the echidna?
53—What is a city of southwestern Alberta, Canada?

Down

1—What city of Somersetshire, England, has one of most beautiful cathedrals of that country?
2—Pound (abbr.).
3—What river of Chile is in Province of Antofagasta?
4—Who is Othello's ensign in the Shakespeare play?
5—What is the name of a city of California?
6—What oblong fruit is larger at apical end?
7—In speaking of Biblical Reba, what possessive pronoun would you use?
8—Who was Judah's first-born?
9—Who was one of greater Hebrew prophets of 6th century B. C.?
11—Who was Noah's oldest son?
13—What is another name for jacaranda brown?
15—What is monetary unit of Italy?
16—What is used in knitting?
18—What game is played with stones on ice?
20—What is a river of Sovet Russia, Asia?
22—What Roman goddess is mentioned in Acts 19:24?
24—Where was Cecile Chaminade born?
26—Exist.
27—Would a borzoi have fins, oars, or paws (sing.)?
28—What French town would you associate with Joan of Arc?
32—Female Javas are what?
33—What is a tract of land devoted to agricultural purposes?
35—What would you call Achilles in Homer's "Iliad"?
37—A Frenchman is sometimes called what?
38—What is third letter of Greek alphabet?
40—What is a town, shire, and earldom of England?
42—What is name of dog in Shakespeare's "King Lear"?
43—Spur of birds is often called what?
46—King Christian reigns where (abbr.)?
47—What is a tattered piece of cloth?
49—What musical note was formerly called "si"?
51—Symbol for tantalum is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


War fear lessening in world, declares Gen. Evangeline Booth, Salvation Army head
France believes Russia is seeking to drive a hard bargain before entering defensive alliance pact
Supplies of food and raw materials are on a wartime basis as hoarding on a huge scale by German State is reported
Calmer Europe seen with exit of German and Italian troops from Spain
Pennsylvania bill outlaws sitdown strikes
Germany and Denmark sign nonaggression pact
Hitler, during visit of Prince Paul, guarantees borders of Yugoslavia
Presbyterian Assembly favors union of three church groups
Britain still confident that a mutual assistance pact with Russia can be attained
Foreign Minister Molotoff rejects latest British proposal for Russian entry into a three-power defensive alliance with Britain and France as inadequate; seeks further concessions
Rescue work continues on British submarine Thetis, which sank in Irish Sea with 90 aboard
President Roosevelt to leave June 15 on cross country tour to examine political lay of land
Sen. Mead advocates bill to make billions of dollars of credit available to "little business"
Townsend old-age pension plan is defeated in House by 302-97 vote
Washington makes ready for visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth
German ship loaded with 917 Jewish refugees ordered to leave Cuban waters
Leaders of American business confer with Pres. Roosevelt; ask New Deal stand on taxes, labor, utilities, and contemplated steps toward recovery
20,000 more Italian troops quit Spain, virtually completing withdrawal of foreign legionnaires
Japan recognizes Slovakia as independent state
Manchukuo protests to Moscow against Soviet and Mongolian "encroachments"
Hungarian Gov't warns "irresponsible elements" in Germany to keep out of Hungarian domestic affairs
Chairman of Senate Subcommittee considering Wagner Medical Bill (providing Federal aid for health programs) says it has no chance for passage this year
Mexico pays $1,000,000 in settlement of claims on American-owned lands expropriated since 1927
John G. Winant, Director of International Labor Office, warns that arms race may bring starvation to lower-income groups
Nazis increase representation in Hungary but Government wins Parliamentary elections.
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The Solace of Books

Intercourse with books is my comfort in solitude. For diverting my troublesome fancies there is no resource like that of books; they easily turn my thoughts to themselves and drive out the others. They always receive me with the same welcome.—Montaigne.

Daily Quotation

COME what may, hold fast to love. Though men should rend your heart, let them not embitter or harden it. We win by tenderness; we conquer by forgiveness.—F. W. ROBERTSON.

In Lighter Vein

Name Change

The colored barber shop on South State Street near 35th has changed its name from Imperial Tonsorial Emporium to Tonsorial Palace of Fine Art.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

But a rose by any other name. . . .

Ahem!

Mrs. Jones: "Do you think we have enough ice cream and cake for 20 small boys?"

Hostess: "Oh, yes, I made sure of that. I invited their mothers!"

Long Term

At school the first time, the small boy started to sob bitterly.

"What's the matter, Willie?" asked the teacher.

"Aw—I don't like school. And Mother says I've got to stay here till I'm 14."

"Don't let that worry you," said the teacher. "I've got to stay till I'm 65!"—Wall St. Journal.

Like Ours

"Have a garden this spring?"

"Yes, one of those Peter Pan gardens—never grew up."

Little Chauncey

"I'm preparing for a career in scrapping treaties!"

Alone With Others

The great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

Monitor Movie Guide

Chasing Danger (20th-Fox)—Preston Foster and Wally Vernon as newsreel men run plunk into an Arabian rebellion and its concomitant gun running. Henry Wilcoxon as a French Intelligence Service officer and Lynn Bari as the romantic interest. Plenty of action and very little plausibility.—Adults and young people.

♪ ♪ ♪

East Side of Heaven (Universal) An infant called Sandy wins the center of attention from a cast that includes Bing Crosby in his most affable mood, Joan Blondell, Mischa Auer, Irene Hervey, and C. Aubrey Smith. It's a story of romance set against some family difficulties and all decorated up with songs. Adults and young persons.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Moto in Danger Island (20th-Fox)—The unconquerable sleuth lends aid to the governor of an island against a gang of murderers and jewel smugglers, in another of the Moto mystery series. Peter Lorre, Jean Hersholt, Amanda Duff, Warren Hymer.—Adults and young persons.

♪ ♪ ♪

Only Angels Have Wings (Columbia)—Melodrama about plane pilots in a South American country trying to maintain a regular flight schedule with poor equipment, to win a mail subsidy. Excitements, risky exploits, and tragedies. Cary Grant and Jean Arthur have the romantic parts. Richard Barthelmess, Rita Hayworth, Thomas Mitchell, Sig Rumann.—Adults and young people.

♪ ♪ ♪

Society Lawyer (MGM)—Melodrama about a lawyer of distinguished lineage who wanted to practice in the criminal courts and found himself confronted almost immediately by an underworld mystery. Walter Pidgeon, Virginia Bruce, Leo Carrillo, Eduardo Ciannelli.—Adults.

♪ ♪ ♪

You Can't Get Away With Murder (Warner)—Another effective Warden Lewis E. Lawes prison melodrama designed to prove that crime doesn't pay. Billy Halop of the Dead End Kids plays a boy led into robbery and murder by a gangster. The boy almost allows his sister's fiancé to go to the chair for the crime before he at last confesses. Humphrey Bogart does some good acting as the gangster. Gale Page is the boy's sister. Henry Travers, Harold Huber, Harvey Stephens, John Litel.—Adults and young people.

♪ ♪ ♪

Above-Average Films

Family—"The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West With the Hardys," "The Great Waltz."

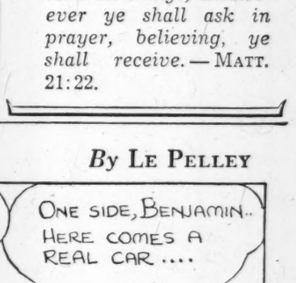
♪ ♪ ♪

Adults and Young People—"Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

♪ ♪ ♪

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Friends

San Francisco

On April 29 Japanese Day was celebrated at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.

All the Japanese for miles around left their farms or various occupations to come to the Fair to help celebrate the occasion and see Ambassador Horinouchi and his beautiful wife, who were here from Washington to attend this celebration, as it was also the birthday of the Emperor.

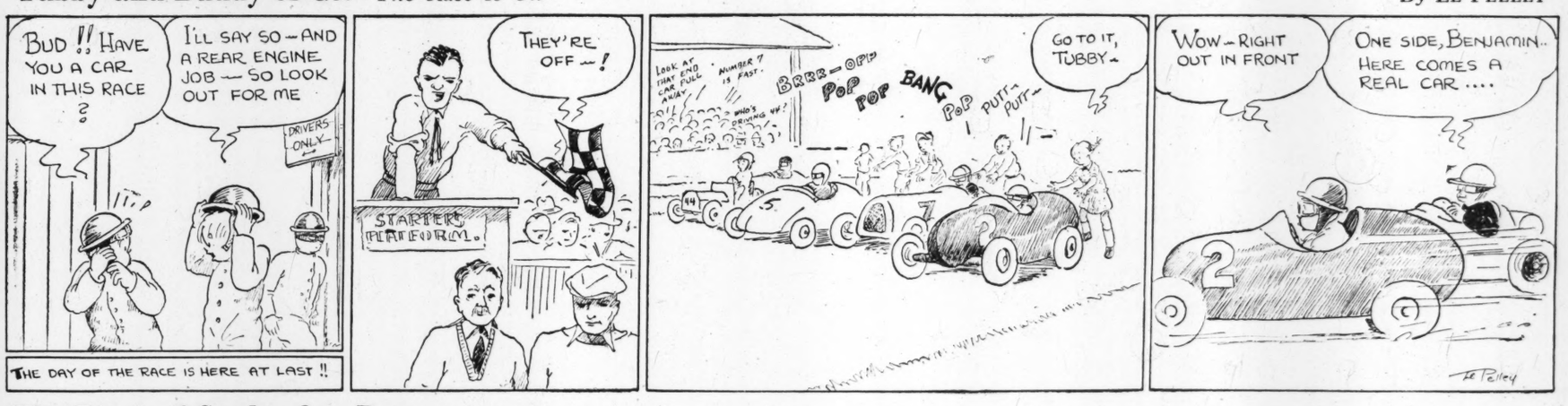
Two Japanese families that wished to come very much were too poor to take the trip, so a Chinese who lived in their locality, and who also wanted to come to the Exposition, brought them with him, taking care of all the traveling expenses.

A Verse for Today . . .

And all things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive.—MATT. 21:22.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Race Is On*

By LE PELLEY

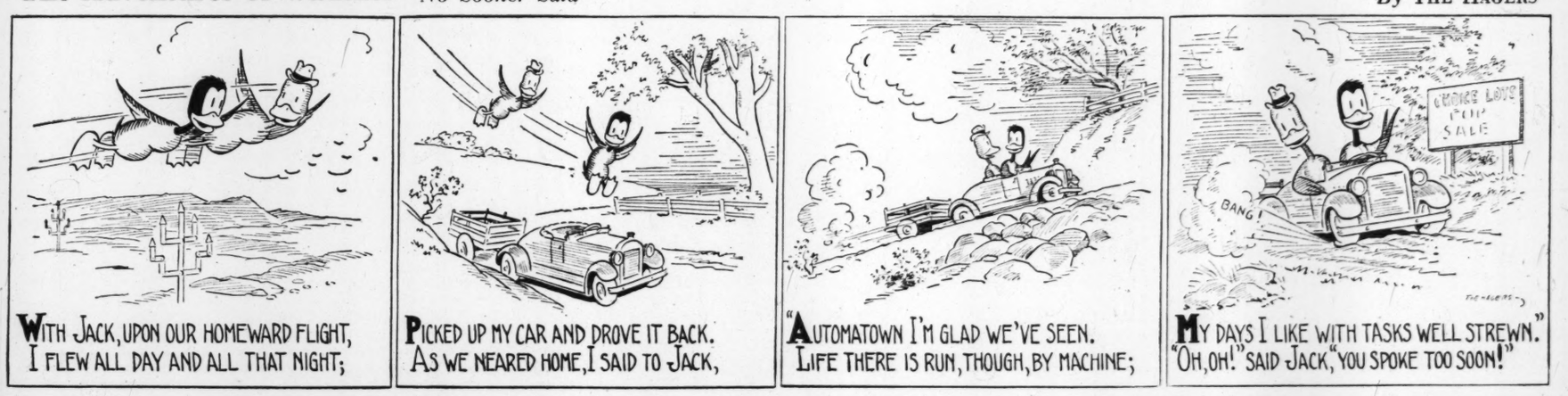


The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*If I'd Only Known—*

Saw a bunch of boys running today-
They must have started in a hurry because they weren't half dressed-
But it turned out to be a race—
Boy! Wish I had known it sooner- I'd have given them some competition!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Sooner Said—*

By THE HAGERS


WITH JACK, UPON OUR HOMEWARD FLIGHT, I FLEW ALL DAY AND ALL THAT NIGHT;
PICKED UP MY CAR AND DROVE IT BACK. AS WE NEARED HOME, I SAID TO JACK,
"AUTOMATOWN I'M GLAD WE'VE SEEN. LIFE THERE IS RUN, THOUGH, BY MACHINE;
GOOSE LOVE POP SALE
BANG!
MY DAYS I LIKE WITH TASKS WELL STREWN." "OH, OH!" SAID JACK, "YOU SPOKE TOO SOON!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Where Does Congress Stand?

With more and more talk in the air of a July 15 adjournment, there is occasion to inquire what Congress has done thus far and what remains for it to do if a reasonable record of legislation is to be completed by that date.

Appropriation bills, national defense bills, the Governmental Reorganization Bill, and the recent increase of the long-term debt limit, form the bulk of the present product, plus an act for reciprocal taxation of state and federal salaries. Several defeats of measures have been significant, such as that of the Florida Ship Canal, deletion of a proposed naval base at Guam and the whittling down of the supplementary relief appropriation.

Whether relief reorganization will accompany the voting of relief funds for 1939-40 is one of the questions yet to be determined. At the very least, the Hatch bill to take politics out of relief—based on the Sheppard Committee disclosures and unanimously passed by the Senate—ought to be pried out of the House Judiciary Committee and made into law.

Railroad legislation is a halfway case. One measure has been passed under which two lines will be able to negotiate with their security holders to escape receivership. Bills for a permanent court on railroad reorganizations and for extension of Interstate Commerce Commission authority over waterway competitors of the railroads have passed the House but are waiting in the Senate.

New neutrality legislation is greatly needed along the lines recently set out by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in view of the anomalous situation left by lapse of the cash-and-carry provisions as to war materials while an embargo still applies to munitions to belligerents.

Amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act may yet be the subject of a stiff contest, though the Administration has hopes, now attributed to the President by Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, that sufficient modification can be made merely in the rules of the Labor Board.

Then there are the programs for tax revision, liberalization of the Social Security Act and amendment of the Wage-and-Hour Law. Add to these such lesser but important questions as the admission of refugee children, extension of the stabilization fund and dollar devaluation powers, insurance of loans to small business, limitation of the activities of industrial police, and taxation of interest on future public bond issues, and it becomes apparent that if Congress is to adjourn by July 15—as it very commendably might aim to do—it will have to put in a busy six weeks between now and that date.

The "Eastern" Strike

Immediate resumption of service on the Eastern Steamship Lines appears likely with the announcement that Boston members of the Seafarers Union have voted to return to their ships. Probably seamen in other ports served by the company will follow suit now that workers in Boston, where the strike began, have accepted the Lines' terms.

The reaching of what appears to be a fair compromise after an eight-day tieup is somewhat overshadowed by the drawn-out period of bickering culminating in the recent walkout. That the principals could not reach a satisfactory settlement until so long after the workers' contracts expired in March reflects in a way on the bargaining ability of the leaders.

Union demands for better wages and working conditions were not altogether popular with those who know that the Eastern Steamship Lines' labor standards are unusually high in this respect. Some onlookers felt that the union had been "stalling" since the agreements expired, with the deliberate plan of delaying negotiations until the usual seasonal pickup in the company's business would make the threat of a strike more serious. Actually that is what happened, whether intentionally or not.

The "pinch" came right at the busiest period of the year. Sailings were cancelled among ships booked to capacity with the result that thousands of travelers, many of them prospective World's Fair visitors, were forced to travel by other means. There have been reports along the waterfront that the strikers have about equally divided in their appraisal of the way the union has handled the situation. The closeness of the vote of settlement, 93 to 89, tends to confirm this.

It is not improbable that the terms finally agreed upon could have been effected without the necessity to strike. The extent to which this feeling was expressed among the strikers themselves brings into question the quality of the union leadership. Uncertainty on these points is the rule rather than the exception in many industries today.

Unquestionably there is in the United States a general public recognition of workers' right to organize and bargain collectively. But what the public approves in the abstract, it is coming more and more to question in specific cases, because of the methods which are being invoked in the name of justice. Strikes such as that which has tied up the Eastern Steamship Lines have a direct effect on the public in general. The public attention they attract subjects them to more than casual scrutiny. And there is no doubt but that in many instances, public opinion is becoming impatient with evidences of irresponsible labor leadership.

"Erratic" Taxes

In implying that the Administration would favor the total repeal of the capital stock and excess profits levies, Secretary Morgenthau gives as his grounds that they are "erratic in their operation."

These two levies are Siamese twins, since one is intended to be a catch-basin in case the other is avoided. For the law permits a corporation to set its own value on its capital stock for tax purposes. And if the stock is set low, then there would be a higher rate of profit per dollar of capitalization. In that event the corporation, while circumventing a high capital stock tax, would have to pay more in excess profits tax. Accordingly the tax collector would collect just the same if the reverse procedure were adopted.

Mr. Morgenthau's complaint that the taxes are erratic in operation is well founded. No two corporations will be found adopting the same bookkeeping practice. Some, looking forward to good times, may write up their capital. Others may take cognizance of increased competition by writing it down. Thus the capital on which the tax is levied becomes merely a statement of what the management thinks the value of the enterprise is worth at a given time. It is always a pretty problem for the executive. And it must be more of a problem to Mr. Morgenthau's office when it comes to checking up a company's bookkeeping.

The capital stock tax is not only erratic in operation, it violates the rule of ability to pay, though Mr. Morgenthau didn't mention this objection. For the tax is fixed and has to be paid whether the concern is making money or not. In this respect it is a levy on the goose rather than upon the eggs.

The time is ripe, in view of the settled nature of the country to which Professor Hansen draws attention, to overhaul all taxation on capital, the levy on gains as well as the levy upon the book value of the underlying capital.

Self-Discipline vs. Dictatorship

Britain, France and other democracies in Europe are now strongly fortifying themselves against the menace of war, and the dictators can no longer hope for easy conquests. But if the latter have ceased to be dominant in the military sense, have they scored success in another direction by compelling their rivals to adopt some of their methods—to imitate their totalitarianism, to yield some of their liberty?

Even Great Britain is putting itself under constraints in the effort to organize the military and social machinery of war. Departments of State are tempted to use all the influence they can to restrain hasty criticism in the press. Young men are compelled to accept military training. Trade unionists have agreed to suspend certain trade union rights. Industrialists are forced to accept conditions affecting priority of supplies and profits.

The country, it may be said, is being subjected to regimentation. The necessity presents a danger which Lord Baldwin clearly recognized in the remarkable lectures he gave at Toronto. Can democracies, he asked, resist tyranny without themselves becoming enslaved?

They can only do so, he insisted, if "the spiritual effort they put forth is greater than and in control of their material effort." Solidarity there must be if the struggle is to succeed—not the "mechanical solidarity" of the herd driven by a dictator, but the "moralized solidarity" of the group directed by a chosen and not irreplaceable leader.

Objectivity Spells Freedom

Freedom of the press, it is generally agreed in the profession, can be lost to newspapers of the United States in three ways: (1) through dictatorship; (2) through war, when more or less mild dictatorship is always enforced in the name of patriotism; (3) through the newspapers' abuse of their priceless constitutional privilege.

Few believe dictatorship can ever replace democracy in this land, and, given a choice, a majority of the people of the United States still clearly oppose this nation's entry into a conflict abroad. But close observers of events among American newspapermen have warned their colleagues that loss of freedom of the press may be a consequence if publishers warp the integrity of the news.

In another column on this page, excerpts are reprinted from an address by Barry Bingham, publisher of The Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., in which he issues just such a warning. Mr. Bingham takes the position that the guarantee in the Bill of Rights is not to the publishers exclusively, but to the public, to the readers of the newspapers, and that "freedom of the press" implies freedom from anti-social influences, including the temptation to some publishers to control news columns for their own purposes.

Obviously an intelligent public will reject a newspaper which presents news in a biased, unfair, or distorted fashion. Such a practice succeeds only so long as it deceives the ignorant. If persisted in by any considerable section of the press, it might result in the public transfer of the functions of the whole press to the Government, Mr. Bingham suggests. No matter how benevolent the particular Government, the result would be despotism and a condition far worse than that which preceded it.

To preserve its full measure of freedom, for its own sake as well as that of its readers, it behooves the American press to strive for complete objectivity in its news presentation.

The Bookshelf

Economics and Class Conflict

The liberal economist's lot is hard. Sticking to abstractions, he incurs no worse charge than that of futility; but in the wider realm of policy he gets belabored from all sides. He is a sinister apologist of capitalism; a tool of the money power; no patriot; an impractical theorist meddling with matters outside his knowledge.

Yet a dispassionate reading of so typical a product of liberal economic thought as THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF CLASS CONFLICT, by Lionel Robbins (London: Macmillan. 6s.) discloses intellectual integrity quite precluding any sinister allegiances, realism as impressive (at least) as that of any authoritarian, deep appreciation of human and moral values, and, above all, that abiding sense of the great Western tradition of freedom which is more than ever today the hallmark of genuine patriotism.

* * *

More specifically, "The Economic Basis of Class Conflict" is a collection of papers falling into two sections, for the first and more important of which the title essay sets the tone. Group and social interests clash where monopoly gives scope for the pursuit of restricted buying or selling. Monopoly can endure only in the absence of mobility; the two are, economically speaking, contradictory terms. Anything increasing mobility thus cuts at the root of conflict, anything decreasing mobility exacerbates it. Conflict is growing, acutely and tragically open between nations, masked and often unrealized between economic groups; syndicalism (so-called or otherwise) on the Left, corporation (so-called or otherwise) on the Right, trade barriers, immigration barriers, and the false social ideals underlying these things work constantly through their ankylosing effect to perpetuate and increase it.

All the essays in Part I have a bearing on this rigidifying process. Though lacking the formal completeness of a treatise, their unity and consistency are unmistakable. Most striking among them are perhaps those on "The 'Inevitability' of Monopoly" and "The Economics of Territorial Sovereignty," both packed with explosive for current misconceptions.

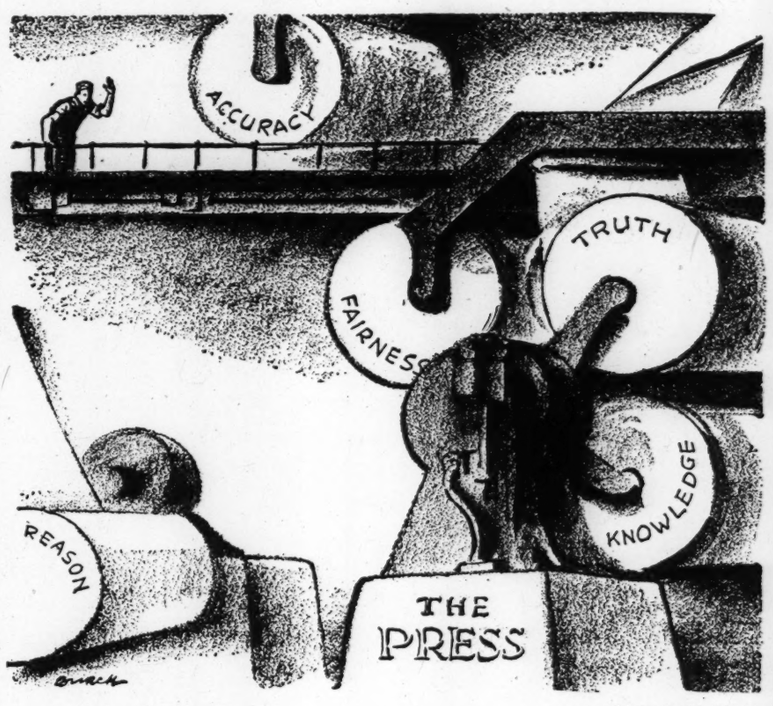
* * *

Part II turns to a different theme—public finance in its bearing first on the trade cycle and then on long-run economic and social developments. These essays make depressing reading, particularly the last; but their case is one which, while it may be countered, cannot possibly be ignored.

Some parts of Professor Robbins' argument are less convincing than others, One may, for instance, feel that there is more to be said, "in principle," for occasional restrictionist intervention than he allows; or that the advantages of territorial sovereignty are not restricted to an avoidance of other people's deliberate exclusiveness—the intangible links of common government have, as Mr. Hawtrey has pointed out, a definite economic value. But these disagreements are rarely such as to prevent acceptance, whether whole-hearted or grudging, of the practical questions immediately at issue; nor do they ever inhibit one's admiration for the typically liberal quality, displayed on every page, of seeing things steadily and whole.

H. C.

"O. K.—Let 'er Roll!"



—Chicago Sunday Times

North . . South . . East . . West

A Season of Reunions

By Frank L. Perrin

June, the month of roses, brings again the season of reunions and its days of inevitable leavetakings and farewells. New England, at the moment, prepares to meet and welcome its returning guests, while in college halls and on campuses youth bids adieu to youth and prepares to seek opportunity, and fame and fortune in a world where it is hoped these await the brave and deserving. The young men and young women feel that they are prepared and ready. They carry generous and convincing recommendations from teachers and college presidents. These testify that the bearers are qualified and worthy. The burden of convincing proof is on the side of the adventurers. No reputable witness appears to dispute their right to achieve success and honor.

But as the line of march prepares to form for the commencement exercises in hall or chapel, there emerge from the four corners of the world those who are returning to witness the ceremonies in which they themselves participated a generation ago. And as they journey, by steamship, railway train, airplane or otherwise, memories crowd in upon them, bringing visions of earlier hopes and ambitions, of almost forgotten fears and misgivings, of faith restored when defeat and disappointment threatened. These travelers come, it is hoped, to bring reassurance and new courage to the sons and daughters who just now stand on the brink of adventure, not quite certain that they are as brave or resourceful as they had once imagined themselves to be.

* * *

Just now, more convincingly than in high-school days, or in the period of sophomoric exuberance, can the fact be impressed that the possession of the homely yet cardinal virtues is as essential in the effort to win success and promotion in the professions, in industry and in all human undertakings as the boys and girls, and young men and young women have proved it to be in school and college. No other or newer standards have been set up except by those who have sought a short cut or treacherous byway which they hoped would lead them to fame and fortune.

The record of successes and failures is written so plain and in such large letters that even those who pass casually along the way may read and understand. But those now at the open portal are not casuals or in undue haste. Should they, by chance, be impetuous, or restive, or confused by the desire to be first at the place of opportunity, the graying and sobered former graduates who come to offer a reassuring and kindly word will advise caution and deliberation. It is in such councils and such thoughtfulness that we today discover, and are reassured by the discovery, that civilization, true culture and understanding do progress, multiply, and become expressive as we progress and as years are added to the years in a nation of people who are not denied, and who will not be denied, the rights and privileges of liberty and freedom.

* * *

Here, then, is, in human affairs, the rich pearl which we must ever strive to preserve and protect. Knowledge without understanding is not a priceless thing to be defended. It is that understanding that is gained by our own experiences or the experiences of others that illumines the pathway which wisdom has marked along the way followed and to be followed. It is these landmarks which the teachers and preachers of false economic, political, and ethical doctrines would destroy. To the warnings of the past they turn unhearing ears, and look with eyes which refuse to see.

Perhaps it is just here that the "old grads," the fathers and mothers, and the grandfathers and the grandmothers, fit most opportunely into the scene. In the colleges and universities there has been, sometimes more and sometimes less, a departure, in teaching, from the curricula provided and adhered to a generation ago. What is charitably referred to as "liberalism" is lauded and defended, although not accurately defined, as the emancipating doctrine which will free a new and ambitious generation from the limitations imposed by tradition and custom. In theory it may appear attractive. The fresh pages written in the history of the world as a whole, including those which record the experiences of the people of the United States during quite recent years, fail to reassure us that it is prudent to depart at once from the tried and safe path so long traveled.

On a Picnic Postponed

Contrariwise, the skies have filled with tears.
Our picnic day is sadly done—the year's
First excursion. Now, capricious skies
Have garmented the earth in vapored guise.

There'll be no curious wasps to share our jam.
No ants to march across our sugared ham,
No dust, no gnats upon our drink to float.
The thermos will not leak on your new coat.

I shall not doze with mouth ajar, while wind
And sun caress my face with fingers kind.
You will not search the field for vagrant rose
And go to bed tonight with sunburned nose.

Nymph and shepherd we might be this day,
But nature grayly damps the sky's outlay.
Unpack the books, the basket. . . . What a shame
That hardboiled eggs, at home, don't taste the same!

DAVID BARCLAY

The Wide Horizon

A People's Right

By Barry Bingham

Publisher of the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

[Excerpts from an address upon accepting for his newspaper the Distinguished Service Medal of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.]

Whenever newspaper publishers meet in any numbers, we get pronouncements concerning the high ideals of their craft, the need for keeping the flame of public service ever burning and the presses ever grinding, and particularly we hear the oft-repeated battle cry "freedom of the press." There has been a tendency on the part of American publishers to appropriate that part of the Bill of Rights which guarantees freedom of the press to themselves as their own precious possession, and there is a corresponding fear on their part that somebody is going to try to take that possession away from them.

If freedom of the press were really the exclusive possession of a small group of men who own newspapers, there is every likelihood that it would be taken away from them in short order. But the truth is that freedom of the press is a possession of the American public at large, and not of any small group. The farsighted patriots who drew up the Bill of Rights had no idea of granting a special privilege to one class, to use as they saw fit. Their idea was to guarantee to the people at large that they would have the right to read publications that were not controlled and censored by any agency whatsoever, as the press of Germany and Italy and Russia is controlled and censored today.

* * *

Freedom of the press, then, was guaranteed in the spirit of equal rights to all and special privilege to none. Instead of giving the publishers of America an exclusive possession in press freedom, the authors of the Bill of Rights actually placed on the publishers a special responsibility, to provide the country with a free press. The right to a free press belongs to the people of America, not to the publishers of America.

There are other methods besides Government censorship to produce a controlled, censored press, methods that some newspapers themselves have been willing to adopt. Americans who read distorted news stories, biased reports, and unfair presentation of daily happenings in their newspapers are being denied their constitutional right to a free press, for such a press cannot be free, regardless of where the control lies.

Such papers are fortunately few, but their readers have a right to assail them for denying them a privilege guaranteed to them in the Constitution.

Nothing could be more injurious to American democracy than a press controlled by the Government. But the Government could control the press only if the people of the United States willed it, and they will never will such a thing unless they feel that the press has already sacrificed its freedom by its own dereliction of duty.

* * *

In other words, if the American people should ever become convinced that their press was actually controlled by forces within itself, they would probably take the logical step and transfer control of the press to the Government. If they thought they were being denied their right to a free press by the special interests of the newspaper publishers themselves, it would be only natural for them to prefer a press controlled by the Government, which at least in theory represents the people at large and not a limited group.

The job for American newspapers to do, I believe, is not to fight off some shadowy foe on the outside who is believed to threaten press freedom. The fight is an internal one, and the foe is the type of publisher who is controlling his news columns for his own purposes.

Such warping of the function of the press breaks down public confidence in newspapers at large. Public confidence is the bulwark on which the press must maintain its freedom. If the public ever loses entire confidence in newspapers, it will institute controls.

Freedom of the press, as I have tried to express it, does not belong to the publishers of America as a group, but it is within their power to destroy that freedom for themselves and all the American people. Absolute honesty in the handling of news is the key to perpetual freedom for our press. If the publishers of America will devote themselves whole-heartedly to that ideal, I believe they will have nothing to fear now or at any time from outside enemies. The American public will defend us if we serve the public justly.

"Music Needs No Words—Other Than Its Own"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder if "J. F. H." isn't trying to coax water uphill, in his proposition as stated in the Home Forum Page recently. He speaks quite longingly of the need for a "complete set of words that can be sung to any air, in any tempo, and in the manner to suit any instrument." To harness a common language to the entire gamut of harmonics is a venture in lexicography requiring a subscription in talent equal to a Webster and a Wagner.

Still, the attempt has been made. As early as 1812, Miss Sarah A. Glover was seeking a system of musical notation "to simplify the process of teaching music to children." Her experiments were taken up about 1850 by the Rev. John Curwen, in England, and gradually developed into a scientific system. Today it is known as the "tonic sol-fa" notation. This language of musical notation treats the voice as the chief instrument of musical performance. By the turn of the century Tonic Sol-Faism and Tonic Sol-Faists had multiplied to the proportions of a "movement."

The cry is still heard in the camps of a few. Here is an expressed desire similar to that of J. F. H., an excerpt from an essay by C. E. Montague: "Oh for some yet undiscovered mode of notation! Why should mind not be able to pass on to mind its thrilled sense of a storm or a flower without having to knead up the air and fire of the delighted spirit with the earth of a current vocabulary?"

Being one who aspires neither to the role of musician nor composer, I may in justice say that I find myself unable to agree with J. F. H. on one cardinal point. It is when he strikes the following note: "My feeling is that music was meant not so much to be heard as to be played." I could encourage a latent suspicion that here are the earmarks of a natural-born Sol-Faist. For it seems to me the Sol-Faist is something of an artist-producer. What can I say for myself? Have I no warm-flowing musical blood coursing my veins? Indeed, I enjoy music immensely. But I am the passively dilettante. You find my hat under a seat in the audience. I crave music for music's sake. Just as in other fine arts, I like them for what they are as an entity—the Sistine Madonna, the Taj Mahal, the Statue of Liberty. I need not be a Sol-Faist or practicing artist to enjoy the Second Hungarian Rhapsody. If an appreciation of the high standards of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, for example, puts me, as I listen to the superb cadency and tone, in the "rumble seat" of the drive, as J. F. H. suggests, I still intend to ride on. This, to me, is no moment to speak of tra-la-la or tongue-whanging bum-bum-bum-ta-bum-bum-bum-bum.

My idea is that music reaches to an inner court of our senses and being, close to the center of our consciousness and dreams. The best in music enters into these chambers in a flood of nobility and grace. As I listen enraptured to a selected orchestration of a Bach or a Wagner, I am *inwardly playing* the beautiful passages on the varying chords of emotion, experience, and spirit. As a listener, I need not stir the air with my own clumsy fiddlings or brush it with my own straining vocal efforts. Music that feeds my imagination and affections, it seems to me, needs no voice other than its own. I rather run in tune with Milton's

"the hidden soul of harmony."

Boston, Mass. C. F. S.